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DAIL EIREANN TO VOTE TODAY ON IRISH AGREEMENT

Eamon de Valera Withdraws His Resignation Which He Had Tendered on Condition That Treaty Is Voted Upon at Once

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday) — The vote of ratification of the treaty will be taken in the Dail tomorrow. Eamon de Valera resigned the presidency of the Sinn Fein Republic on resumption of the Dail this afternoon, but later withdrew it on a mutual agreement that a vote would be taken on the treaty tomorrow. Mr. de Valera announced his resignation in the following speech:

"I think it is not fair to the country of this assembly that the discussions, which have been taking place since the conference in London, should be continued. An agreement was signed. The body in which the executive authority in this assembly was vested became as completely split as it was possible to become —irrevocably, not on personalities or anything of that kind, but on fundamentals.

No Handicaps

"Since then we have been trying to keep nominally as a unified executive, but the time has come when that must be ended. If, for instance, I am to keep the chief executive authority here in the republic as in duty bound, to preserve the republic and use all means at the republic's disposal to preserve itself, I cannot be handicapped. I cannot have responsibility without a right to use all resources of the Dail to defend itself and its existence.

"Very well, then, I say definitely that I resign the chief executive authority, and with it goes the ministry. If you reelect me, we will stick to the Sinn Fein constitution, and we will use every means to make the power of England or any other power impotent to hold this country. If we had not a gun, we could do it. They can put us in jail but we defy them, as Terence McSwiney bade defiance to Mr. Lloyd George in Brixton prison.

"I am holding to this policy, and I go down in that belief. I hope when I die I will get a Fenian grave. I come now to lay down my office, and the house has to decide who is to be chief executive in the nation. You will have to decide between the two policies now before us."

Mr. de Valera also stated that insinuations about his attempt to prejudice the country hurt him. He was tired of politics, and no matter what happened he was going back to private life.

"I cannot," he continued, "have that confidence and cooperation from the Cabinet which is necessary because we have parted. It is not personal. There are fundamental and irrevocable differences between us. As sure as this treaty goes through, so sure there will be rebels, for they will not be British subjects. I have never been one and I will die without being one. I have been brought up among the Irish people. I was reared in a laborer's cottage."

Mr. de Valera Criticized

Several Dail members criticized Mr. de Valera's step as calculated to prejudice the country and the issue. His resignation was later withdrawn on the condition stated.

It was in the hope of finding a basis for agreement that the Dail again went into secret session today. The report of the unofficial committee of nine, which met several times yesterday, was considered. This committee of private members consists of four in favor of ratification of the treaty and five against. For treaty are Owen O'Duffy, J. McGinnis, P. Hogan, J. Hayes; against the treaty, Sean O'Kelly, Art O'Connor, L. Mellowes, Mr. Moyland and Mr. Rutlidge.

Mr. de Valera seems to be the stumbling block, as he is said to have turned down the scheme worked out by the committee.

Mr. Kay, The Times correspondent, who was kidnaped by armed men in Dublin on Wednesday afternoon and taken to Cork was released there last night.

REIMBURSEMENT OF SUGAR FIRM APPROVED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Senate yesterday adopted a resolution presented by Senator Frelinghuysen (R.), of New Jersey, providing for adjustment of losses sustained by H. de Ronde & Co., New York, in connection with sugar importations under direction of the Department of Justice to relieve the shortage in 1919. It previously had acted favorably on a claim by the American Trading Company which had suffered estimated losses of $1,750,000 in similar transactions.

The resolution directs the United States Sugar Equalization Board to take over the entire transaction of the de Ronde importations, involving about 6000 tons, audit the books and pay the company the amount due it. It was estimated during the debate that the loss might exceed $500,000.

Senator Frelinghuysen explained that the sugar, purchased in Argentina, was obtained by the de Ronde concern at the request of the Department of Justice during its efforts to relieve the shortage. The company, he said, had acted in good faith and that there existed a moral obligation on the part of the government to make good the losses.

The two shipments, one of 14,000 tons by the trading company and 5000 tons by de Ronde, broke the price of sugar in this country, according to the Senate Committee's report on the resolution, and it was argued that the American people were saved many times the amount it would cost.

DRY LAW ENFORCED IN MASSACHUSETTS

National Prohibition Commissioner Issues Statement on Successful Cleanup — Cooperation of the Courts and Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Massachusetts is being completely cleaned up as regards illicit distilling, through the combined efforts of state officials and courts that are inflicting maximum penalties, Roy A. Haynes, National Prohibition Commissioner, announced yesterday.

In a report on conditions in Massachusetts, under date of January 4, Harold D. Wilson, chief enforcement officer of the State, said:

"We are making it uncomfortable for moonshiners and have just seized several stills, even larger than the one raided at Lynnfield during Commissioner Haynes' recent visit. The cases were handled promptly in court, with fines totaling $1150. Besides, heavy taxes have also been assessed.

One of the raids occurred near the New Hampshire border, where an extensive distilling outfit was captured with the operators. In Mr. Wilson's opinion he has got at the root of New England moonshine operators.

During the last few weeks, with many of the Massachusetts agents tied up in court for much of the time, over 100 stills have been seized, with a total capacity of over 10,000 gallons. This was accomplished in addition to raids on near-beer saloons, seizures of alcohol in transportation or in other places where no stills were found.

Of violators, indicted by the grand jury, only three escaped conviction, and the evidence, says the report, indicates closer cooperation upon the part of officials. The patriotic citizenship of Massachusetts is most heartening, it is said, and "we predict that wonderful strides will continue to be made in this great commonwealth."

Liquor Element Balked

Efforts of Maryland Representative Fail to Cut Enforcement Appropriation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Efforts of John Philip Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland, to strike from the Treasury Department bill the $9,250,000 appropriation for prohibition enforcement were blocked in the House yesterday.

When that section of the bill was reached, Mr. Hill, who first came into prominence through his attacks on the anti-beer bill, offered an amendment providing that the prohibition law be enforced through appropriation to be authorized through the several states and striking out the sum recommended in the bill.

A point of order against this, made by Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, was upheld. Then Mr. Hill moved to reduce the appropriation to $250,000. On this question he asked a division and it was promptly rejected, only two members supporting it.

MOVE ALLEGED TO BE AGAINST FARM BLOC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Farm bureau officials have found evidences of an organized effort to secure the abandonment of county agents in some sections of the state on the plea that it is necessary to reduce taxes. The county agent has become a big factor in pushing and popularizing organized farm programs, and it is largely through him that the farm bureau federation has been functioning.

In several counties paid solicitors have been securing signatures to petitions to abolish the county farm bureau, the cost of which runs from $2500 to $7000 a year.

REPORT ISSUED ON SIR EDGAR SPEYER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — The report of the Certificates of Nationalization Revocation Committee in the case of Sir Edgar Speyer was issued this afternoon. Briefly the charges against him were that he had shown himself to be disaffected or disloyal, and that during the war he unlawfully communicated with subjects of the enemy state, and that also during the war he was associated with a business, which was to his knowledge carried on in such a manner as to assist the enemy in the war.

NATIONS TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Supreme Council at Cannes Decides to Summon International Conference — Germany and Russia Are to Be Included

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—The outstanding feature of the opening meeting of the Supreme Council at Cannes today was the unanimous decision arrived at for the calling of an international economic conference, in which Russia and Germany will both participate.

The Reparations Commission at Paris received a note from Germany announcing that the Reich, in view of the discussions at Cannes, intended to postpone its reply to the questions asked respecting the delay required. The commission does little more than acknowledge the note, for it is obvious that the conference may alter the whole basis of reparations.

The conference opened this morning. It is generally considered in France that the memorandum read by Mr. Lloyd George on the reorganization of Europe is rather addressed to England than to France, and is meant as a sort of election program which will represent the British Premier as the great peacemaker of Europe.

It is to be observed, however, that Aristide Briand in welcoming the delegates expressed hope that the conference would reach conclusions which, while stimulating European activities generally, would permit France and Belgium to repair their ruins. The fact is that although France is chiefly concerned about her own position, she is not indifferent to wider questions, and if Mr. Lloyd George's aspiration and French needs can be reconciled the opposition will be far less than has been anticipated.

Key to the Situation

In France there are two currents—one political, which is inclined to be instransigeant, and the other economic, which has equally as vast designs as England and is not indisposed to help in any scheme which will benefit commerce even at the price of the admission of Germany and Russia.

The situation at present, however, is extremely confused, and it is premature to attempt a real estimate of the results of the conference which may on the one hand prove to be abortive or on the other hand prove to be decisive. Apparently Belgium is the key to the situation. The little country has taken on a new importance.

Britain is not altogether pleased with the suggestion that Belgium should receive deliveries in kind from Germany for use in the Congo, and the Belgians are perturbed about the proposed distribution of the first 1,000,000,000 marks which would give France a preferential claim for occupational expenses. The French are anxious not to antagonize the Belgians, thus increasing the isolation and have issued definite reassurances.

At present the suggestion of a quadruple pact between France, Italy, England and Germany, together with Belgium, on the lines of the Washington agreement is regarded askance.

The French hope that an international loan, which will assure them credits for a few years, will yet be practicable, but it is acknowledged that the assistance of America is required and there is no sign, in spite of the presence of Colonel Harvey, that American financial assistance will be forthcoming. It is then difficult to see how even the Ter Meuler project can be realized.

Hague Conference Proposed

The somewhat sensational proposal to return to The Hague is made. The choice of The Hague for a subsequent European congress would be significant. It would have the value of a symbol.

The Greek delegation has arrived at Cannes with Demetrios Gounaris and Mr. Baltazzi at its head, and as Franklin Boullion is also present, it is probable that the Near East will be discussed.

Although France is chiefly concerned with the German and Russian question some attention is being paid to the Turkish problem. Since the fall of Eleutherios Veniselos, France has never dissimulated her sentiments. She has taken frankly the Turkish side rather than the side of Greece, whom she regards as dreaming of a restoration of the Byzantine Empire. It is by financial methods it is hoped to induce Greece to conclude peace. France blames Britain for obstructing peace, but it is believed that Britain has lately adopted France's view in large measure.

CANNES, France (Friday) — (By The Associated Press) — Mr. Lloyd George warned the allied powers that they could not look to any others but themselves to work out the economic rehabilitation of Europe. He appealed to the Allies to set aside prejudices and work together to this end. He declared the Allies had reached a point where they must act decisively and broadly if the economic structure of Europe was to be saved. He said the present meeting of the Supreme Council was the most important that had been held since the armistice, and that the public opinion of the world demanded that the Allies take wider responsibilities to revive Europe.

German Reparations

It has been suggested, he continued, that Great Britain was proposing this course in order to escape her obligations, but he declared this was untrue and that England was prepared to carry out all her obligations. Asking permission to speak frankly on the subject of German reparations, he said:

"This is impossible unless it can be by general agreement of the Allies. Failing this, the fruits of peace will rot ungathered."

"The Allies," he continued, "must make allowances for each other's opinions. Too much has been heard of individual claims and interests. All the Allies have just claims. It is recognized, then, that all have suffered and sacrificed—some, it is true, more than others. All the sacrifices are not recorded in evidences of devastation. Although formidable, this is the least part of the havoc and devastation wrought by the war."

"I ask leave to speak for my own country," Mr. Lloyd George continued. "It has been assumed that she did not suffer from the war. This is grossly untrue. We are paying £110,000,000 annually in pensions alone, and £100,000,000 to the unemployed. These are but two results of our participation. It has been assumed that Great Britain suffered less because she balanced her budget. She did this because she undertook greater obligations. Her taxes are the highest in the world."

Germany Must Pay

The British Premier said he had always been placed in the dangerous position of seeming to stand up for the Germans and that denunciation of this apparent position was a cheap way of winning applause.

"I'm not a pro-German apologist," he declared. "I have always said, and say now, that the German Government must pay to the utmost of its capacity for the damage it has done. But like lawyers we must consider the case and decide unanimously upon what measures must be taken in order to secure payment.

"When Great Britain advised against rushing Germany into bankruptcy she did not have the interest of Germany in mind, although Germany always had been England's best customer.

"The worst thing the Allies could have done would have been to rush Germany into the same position as Russia is now in, where she would be in greater danger and where anarchy would be enthroned among a much more efficient people. The danger of course would be greater for those whose frontiers are closest. Despite misrepresentations at home and abroad, we are returning to the counsel of common sense.

Restoration of Europe

"Germany's capacity to pay depends upon her foreign trade. Statements as to her internal wealth are misleading and inconclusive. Her export trade must revive if she must pay what she owes. It is now only 25 per cent of the pre-war figure. The restoration of eastern and southern Europe is vital to the health of the world. If the Allies do not do it, who will?"

He declared that responsibility rests upon the visitors. If they try to escape it, he said, "they will be condemned by the voice of our public which is expecting us to act."

He said the Bolshevist propaganda must be stopped and laid great emphasis upon the point that Great Britain herself had suffered from it in the East. Any dealing with Russia, he said, must be based upon the complete stoppage of this propaganda. But, he added, the danger would be greater to the Allies if they failed to deal with Russia.

Recognition of Russia

Mr. Lloyd George referred to the prejudice against dealing with a nation whose hands were stained with blood, and added, evidently referring to the recent agreement between France and the Turkish Nationalists at Angora:

"I know of a government which quite recently willingly took the hand of an assassin in one part of the East. I do not see how we can draw the line between the two. We must have peace everywhere in Asia Minor."

At this point in Mr. Lloyd George's address, Mr. Briand is said to have remarked with a smile that he made the acquaintance of the Turkish Nationalist envoys in London.

"Hope will follow the policy Mr. Millerand enunciated at the Lympne conference in 1920," continued Mr. Lloyd George, "when he declared France was ready to take up relations with Russia the day she proclaimed solemnly that she would respect the obligations of every kind taken by her predecessors with foreign governments.

"If Russia wants recognition she must recognize her honorable obligations and agree not to attack her neighbors. And we must insist that her neighbors do not attack Russia."

SENATE ASKS PRICE INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Investigation by the Federal Trade Commission of the house furnishing goods industry was directed in a resolution adopted on Wednesday by the Senate. The resolution, sponsored by Senator Kenyon, Republican, Iowa, provides that the inquiry shall embrace "the causes of factory, wholesale and retail price conditions" in the industry.

SENATE DEBATES NEWBERRY CASE

President Harding Lets It Be Known That Executive Will Not Interfere in the Struggle to Unseat Michigan Senator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Challenged by Democratic senators during recent debate to place himself on record before the country either for or against the seating of Truman H. Newberry (R.), Senator from Michigan, President Harding let it be known authoritatively late yesterday that he regards the issue as one for the Senate to decide for itself without interference from the Executive.

It was stated at the White House that while the President has no intention of making any personal appeal on behalf of the Michigan Senator, he does, nevertheless, hold Mr. Newberry in the highest personal esteem.

This announcement was given out at a time when debate on the Ford-Newberry election case was at its height in the Senate and while Republican leaders were bending all their energy to muster support for the Michigan Senator, whose right to retain his seat in the Senate is to be decided by the result of a direct vote next week.

Mr. Newberry Busy

Mr. Newberry, center of a fight that threatens to outtival in its intensity the memorable struggle that resulted in the expulsion of William Lorimer (R.), former Senator from Illinois, some years ago, was pictured by his supporters as a victim of Democratic vilification, "brutal in its atrocity."

Hundreds of persons packed the public galleries, anxious to catch a glimpse of the central figure in the drama, but they were doomed to disappointment, for Mr. Newberry remained closeted in his private office during the day, at work, it is reported, on the statement which he intends to read to the Senate next Monday.

Yesterday's opening debate was mild compared with the controversy that is anticipated if Mr. Newberry is subjected to quizzing by his opponents regarding the $263,000 slush fund with which he is accused of having purchased his seat in the Senate. It is recalled that Mr. Lorimer, by an agreement among senators, was allowed to make his own defense without interruption. But Democratic senators do not now intend to allow Mr. Newberry to escape answers to questions if parliamentary maneuvering can prevent it.

The intensity of the debate reached its height yesterday during an argument between Selden P. Spencer (R.), Senator from Missouri, chairman of the Senate committee which investigated the charges brought by Henry Ford, and T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas. The Arkansas senator had questioned the propriety of the conduct of Mr. Spencer in assuming the double rôle of judge and private advisor of the Michigan senator.

Vilification Charged

Mr. Spencer admitted holding private conversations with the accused Senator. "You gave an attentive ear to what Mr. Newberry said to you" asked Senator Caraway. "Quite as attentive, perhaps, as that the paid counsel of Henry Ford, who is seated in the gallery at this moment, is giving to the remarks of the Senator from Arkansas," Mr. Spencer replied.

"If the Senator from Missouri has not been influenced by what Mr. Newberry has said to him privately, why was it that he blocked yesterday a move to remove restriction on debate from Mr. Newberry?" asked Senator Caraway.

"Because I felt that the motive on the part of the minority side was one of antipathy and antagonism," Senator Spencer replied. "It was intended to create some kind of an embarrassment for Senator Newberry and to continue the abuse, attack and vilification he has been subjected to by Democratic senators, which to my mind has been brutal in its atrocity."

Sectional Animosity Shown

Senator Caraway charged that George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, had threatened to press legislation reducing southern representation in Congress if the Democrats did not refrain from pressing the Newberry case. In this connection he read the report of the Senate's investigation into Republican campaign methods in the south preceding the last Presidential election. He did this to call attention to the huge funds for the Leonard Wood candidacy, for which Senator Moses acted, he asserted, as "Washington representative," charging that money was spent to corrupt the Negro vote in the south."

PERSIA TO JOIN LEAGUE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Persia has decided to become a member of the League of Nations, according to advices from the American Minister at Teheran to the State Department yesterday. The dispatch stated that the Persian Parliament had given its assent to membership in the League on January 4.

SUBMARINE'S USE AGAINST MERCHANT SHIPS BANNED AS PIRACY — AMERICAN DELEGATES ASK PROHIBITION OF GAS

Committee on the Limitation of Armament Unanimously Adopts Resolution Outlawing Undersea Craft as Commerce Destroyers—Representatives of the United States Favor Total Abolition of Poison Gas Warfare

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"Though blind prejudices and vicious propaganda may tear at it and rend it, this Conference will succeed in its object—better understanding among the nations and a substitution of reason for primitive force."—Frank B. Willis, Senator from Ohio.

"The world wants the potentialities of peace now; and we know that these cannot be realized unless the question of justice to China is settled and settled righteously."—Andrew B. Humphrey.

"We want no more war; we have given tangible proof of this fact by our acts at Washington; we have made with you and other nations a great peace."—Prince Tokugawa.

"The hope for effective reduction of the military forces and expenditures in China, as expressed in the resolution proposed by the subcommittee, coincides with the desire and determination of the government and people of China."—Dr. Wellington Koo.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Two important steps were taken by the Conference on Limitation of Armament yesterday when the ban of piracy was officially placed on the submarine operating against peaceful commerce and when the American delegation declared in favor of prohibition of the use of gases in warfare, regardless of the opinion of experts that their use could not be prohibited or even limited.

In regard to the submarine the Committee on the Limitation of Armament had on Thursday adopted the resolutions proposed by Mr. Root reaffirming the rule of international law that before being attacked a merchant vessel must be ordered to stop for visit and search, and that it must not be destroyed until its passengers and crew have been placed in safety, introduced to "crystallize the public opinion of the world"; and agreeing to endeavor to make a prohibition of the use of submarines as commerce destroyers a part of international law, since it is regarded as impracticable to make their use conform to the provisions of the law set forth in the first resolution.

The committee went a step further yesterday and unanimously adopted a resolution making violations of these rules acts of piracy and punishable accordingly. Of course it is only the first resolution that is universally binding as international law, but by the act of the five powers in binding themselves by contract and in asking other nations to adhere to the same rules it is hoped to have them embodied into international law. International law, of course, applies to all craft, and the resolutions adopted simply emphasize the fact that the submarine cannot be an exception to the rule.

Piracy Resolution

The final resolution follows:

"The signatory powers, desiring to insure the enforcement of the humane rules of existing law declared by them with respect to attacks upon and the seizure and destruction of merchant ships further declare that any person in the service of any power who shall violate any of those rules, whether or not such person is under orders of a governmental superior, shall be deemed to have violated the laws of war and shall be liable to trial and punishment as if for an act of piracy and may be brought to trial before the civil or military authorities of any power within the jurisdiction of which he may be found."

Chemical warfare had been held to present peculiar obstacles to the inhibition of gas in warfare. A subcommittee composed of merchants representing five powers appointed to consider this question did not believe that gas could be done away with, for the following reasons:

"(a) Chemical warfare gases have such power against unprepared armies that no nation dare risk entering into an agreement which an unscrupulous enemy might break if he found his opponents unprepared to use gases both offensively and defensively.

Warfare and Gases

"(b) Since many high explosives produce warfare gases or gases which are the same in their effects on men, any attempt to forbid the use of warfare gases would cause misunderstandings at once in war. Doubt would arise whether gas is used as such, or whether casualties were due to high explosive gases. This could be made the excuse to launch a heavy attack with warfare gases in every form.

"(c) Research which may discover additional warfare gases cannot be prohibited, restricted, or supervised.

"(d) Due to the increasing large peace-time use of several warfare gases it is impossible to restrict the manufacture of any particular gas or gases. Some of the delegates thought that proper laws might limit the quantities of certain gases to be manufactured. The majority opinion was against the practicability of even such prohibition.

"(e) It is possible to confine the action of chemical warfare gases the same as high explosives and other means of carrying on war. The language used in this connection was that 'It is possible but with greater difficulty.' On this question, as in the case of (f) and (g) following, it was evident that among the representatives of the three nations, thoroughly acquainted with chemical warfare gases, namely, the United States, Great Britain and France, there was less doubt as to the ability to confine these gases among the Japanese and Italians, who know less about them.

"(f). The kinds of gases and their effects on human beings cannot be taken as a basis for limitation. In other words, the committee felt that the only limitation practicable is to prohibit wholly the use of gases against cities and other large bodies of noncombatants in the same manner as high explosives may be limited, but that there could be no limitation on their use against the armed forces of the enemy, ashore or afloat.

"(g). The committee was divided on the question as to whether or not warfare gases form a method of warfare similar to other methods such as shrapnel; machine guns, rifle, bayonet, high explosives, airplane bombs, hand grenades and similar older methods. In this, as in (e) and (f) the United States, British and French members (five in number) who know gas, were emphatic that chemical warfare gases form a method of waging war similar to the older forms."

American Committee's View

Mr. Hughes followed this memoranda with the report adopted by the Advisory Committee of the American delegation which was in part as follows:

"The committee has found on consultation with experts and reference to scientific study of the subject that

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there are arguments in favor of the use of gas which ought to be considered.

"On the other hand, the committee feels that there can be no actual restraint of the use by combatants of this new agency of warfare, if it is permitted in any guise. The frightful consequences of the use of toxic gases if dropped from airplanes on cities stagger the imagination. No military necessity can excuse or extenuate such events as were of frequent occurrence during the recent war when bombs were dropped on undefended and thickly populated cities, towns and villages for no other purposes apparently than to demoralize the population.

"The committee is of opinion that the conscience of the American people has been profoundly shocked by the savage use of scientific discoveries for destruction rather than for construction. The meeting of the Conference on Limitation of Armament in the city of Washington affords a peculiarly advantageous opportunity for comparison of views on all questions bearing on the subject.

Total Abolition Urged

"Whatever may be the arguments of technical experts, the committee feels that the American representatives would not be doing their duty in expressing the conscience of the American people were they to fail in insisting upon the total abolition of chemical warfare, whether in the army or the navy, whether against combatant or noncombatant.

"Should the United States assume this position, it would be no evidence of weakness but of magnanimity. Probably no nation is better equipped by reason of scientific knowledge among its technicians and by means of its material resources to use chemical warfare effectively. This committee, therefore, submits the following resolution for adoption by the advisory board and to be communicated to the American delegates to the Conference on Limitation of Armament:

"'Resolved, That chemical warfare, including the use of gases, whether toxic or non-toxic, should be prohibited by international agreement, and should be classed with such unfair methods of warfare as poisoning wells, introducing germs of disease and other methods that are abhorrent in modern warfare.'"

This was unanimously adopted by the Advisory Committee.

General Pershing Against Gas

A copy of the report on land armament, unanimously adopted by the Advisory Committee, contained the following recommendation with regard to chemical warfare:

"Chemical warfare should be abolished among nations, as abhorrent to civilization. It is a cruel, unfair and improper use of (natural) science. It is fraught with the gravest danger to noncombatants and demoralizes the better instincts of humanity."

Mr. Hughes pointed out that this report was signed by Gen. John J. Pershing, as chairman of the subcommittee of land armament of the Advisory Committee, and said that in view of the reference to the difference of opinion among experts, and especially in view of the statement contained in the findings of the subcommittee of this committee of the Conference he desired to read a report by the General Board of the United States Navy on this question, which had been submitted to the American delegates.

Tendency Toward Restraint

To the question, "Should gas warfare be prohibited?" the answer was, "Yes." By way of comment the following was presented by the board:

"The United States would undoubtedly give up a material advantage if gas warfare were abolished. The resources and scientific development of this country places it in the front rank of nations in the ability to wage efficient gas war fare and insure an adequate supply of special gases. Nevertheless, its abolition would be popular in this country even though its effectiveness as a weapon in war has been clearly proved when employed under special conditions.

"The tendency of rules of modern warfare is toward restraint in the employment of weapons that produce unnessary suffering. The limitations in the employment of the different weapons have had that end in view. The dum-dum bullet and the explosive bullet are well-known examples. Following this general principle, gases which produce unnecessary suffering should be prohibited.

Gas warfare has a peculiar quality different from any method heretofore employed, in that though directed toward a particular target its destructive effect is not limited to that target, but passes beyond control of the belligerent agent and my involve a sacrifice of innocent lives over a wide area. On account of this peculiarity the use of gas is objectionable. Lethal gases should be prohibited.

Noncombatants Affected

"The two principles in warfare, (1) that unnecessary suffering in the destruction of combatants should be avoided, (2) that innocent noncombatants should not be destroyed, have been accepted by the civilized world for more than 100 years. The use of gases in warfare, in so far as they violate these two principles, is almost universally condemned today, despite its practice for a certain period during the world war.

"Certain gases could be used without violating the two principles above cited. Other gases will, no doubt, be invented which could be so employed; but there will be great difficulty in a clear and definite demarcation between the lethal gases and those which produce unnecessary suffering as distinguished from those gases which simply disable temporarily.

"The general board foresees great difficulty in clearly limiting gases so as to avoid unnecessary suffering in gas warfare and in enforcing rules which will avert suffering or the possible destruction of innocent lives of noncombatants, including women and children. Gas warfare threatens to become so efficient as to endanger the very existence of civilization.

"The general board believes it to be sound policy to prohibit gas warfare in every form and against every objective, and so recommends.

"(Signed) W. L. RODGERS."

Mr. Root Submits Resolution

Mr. Hughes said that, despite the conclusion reached by the subcommittee of this committee and set forth in the report which he had read, the American delegation, in the light of the advice of its Advisory Committee and the concurrence in that advice of General Pershing, the head of the American land forces, and of the specific recommendations of the General Board of the Navy, felt that it should present the recommendation that the use of asphyxiation or poison gas be absolutely prohibited and he asked Mr. Root to present the resolution.

Mr. Root drafted the resolution in the language of the Treaty of Versailles which was subscribed to by four of the five powers and was appropriated and taken over by the United States and Germany in the treaty concluded between them on August 23 last and was repeated in the Treaty of St. Germain, between the same powers and Austria, and again in the Treaty of Neuilly of the same powers with Bulgaria, and again in the Treaty of Trianon with Hungary, and taken over and homologated by the United States in its treaty with Austria and its treaty with Hungary and repeated again in the Treaty of Sèvres.

Prohibition Called For

Following the language of the treaty, the language which all had adopted, he presented the resolution:

"The use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or analagous liquids or materials or devices having been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world and a prohibition of such use having been declared in treaties to which a majority of the civilized powers are parties,

"Now, to the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of international law binding alike the conscience and practice of nations, the signatory powers declare their assent to such prohibition, agree to be bound thereby between themselves and invite all other civilized nations to adhere thereto."

In these various treaties there were, Mr. Root thought, between 30 and 40 powers which had assented to the statements of the prohibition of these practices, so that there was not much further to go in securing the general consent which changes a rule from contract to law.

Senator Schanzer said that it was with a deep feeling of satisfaction that the Italian delegation welcomed the statements made by the chairman. The Italian representative in the subcommittee had had the honor of being the first to propose the abolition of poisonous gases as weapons of warfare. Therefore he could only heartily indorse the American proposal which, if accepted, and this would no doubt be the case, would constitute one of the greatest claims to honor of the Conference and a real step in the path of progress and civilization.

It was understood that Japan was also prepared to agree and the British and French delegates announced that they would notify their respective governments and report later.

Shantung Agreement Fails

Hope Now Is That Mr. Balfour and Mr. Hughes May Name Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The shadow of Shantung will hang over the Far Eastern discussions and go far to mar the concluding phases of the Conference, unless Great Britain and the United States are able to bring reconciliation and some form of compromise out of the deadlock in which the Japanese and Chinese delegates found themselves at the close of yesterday's session.

At the end of a blind alley, with the basis for discussion totally exhausted and no agreement in sight, the Chinese delegates gave up the hope of reaching a satisfactory agreement with the Japanese, and decided to appeal for the aid of Great Britain and the United States, which has been offered by Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and by Arthur J. Balfour, when the Shantung question was first approached.

The decision to appeal to the good offices of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour was reached after the Japanese delegation, through Masanao Hanihara, had put forward the ultimate concessions which the Tokyo Government is prepared to make on the Shantung Railroad. Mr. Hanihara said after the meeting that the proposal yesterday was the limit under the instructions given to the delegation. The Chinese flatly refused to accept it or even a modification of Japan's proposal.

Loan Plan Rejected

The Japanese delegates proposed a railway loan agreement plan for the settlement of this question, on the basis of the terms of ordinary railway loan agreements entered into by China with various foreign capitalists during recent years, namely on the following general lines:

1. The terms of the loan shall be fixed at 15 years, while China shall retain an option of redeeming the whole outstanding liabilities upon six months' notice after five years from the date of the agreement.

2. A Japanese traffic manager and a chief accountant shall be engaged in the service of the Shantung Railway.

3. The details of the financial arrangement shall be worked out at Peking between the representatives of the two parties to the loan.

This plan was not found acceptable to the Chinese delegation.

Mr. Hanihara stated that payment in any other form than a loan would not be accepted by Japan; that the Tokyo Government would not yield on this position in favoring of such an arrangement as the consortium undertaking the obligation; his government, he said, would also insist on appointing a traffic manager and a chief accountant during the life of the loan.

Japan Defends Action

"We cannot give up our entire interest in the property," Mr. Hanihara declared. "In asking that the transfer be made to China in the form of a loan we are not asking anything different from what the other powers are doing and have done in the past. The instructions we have are very explicit; we cannot go any further by way of concessions to the Chinese viewpoint."

"Is there any possibility of the Chinese accepting your proposition?" Mr. Hanihara was asked.

"They showed no inclination whatever to budge from the position they have taken," he said.

The Chinese delegation made its appeal to Mr. Balfour and Mr. Hughes to continue their good offices by permitting them to present their side of the Shantung case today. It was explained by the delegates last evening that this was not regarded as a new step. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour tendered their good offices several weeks ago, and have had observers sitting in with the Chinese and Japanese delegates during the 20 conversations that have since taken place. The appeal now is for a continuance of these offices, since without them it is impossible to come to a conclusion.

Chinese Insistent

The Japanese said that they were not ready to make the appeal to Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour yet, and proposed that the discussion should go over until Monday, but the Chinese replied that they could see no point to that, since the Japanese were unable to give them any assurance that at that time they would be ready to meet the Chinese views, or to refer the question to Mr. Hughes and Mr. Balfour. Moreover, two weeks had been lost and the Conference was drawing to a close. They did not feel that they could afford to lose any more time. Mr. Sze, on behalf of the Chinese delegation, had stated positively on Thursday that the Chinese would wait no longer than Friday for the Japanese to accede to their demand. After 24 hours they were no nearer an agreement than before.

The final offer of the Chinese consisted of the following alternative plans:

1. China shall make a cash payment for the railway and its appurtenant properties with a single deposit in a bank of a third power at a specified date, either before the transfer of the properties or when such transfer is effected.

2. China shall make a deferred payment either in treasury notes or notes of the Chinese bankers' union secured upon the railway properties, extending over a period of 20 years, with an option on the part of China at any time after three years, upon giving six months' notice, to pay all the outstanding liabilities. The first installment is to be paid on the day on which the transfer of the railway and properties is completed.

China shall engage that she, upon her own initiative, shall select and employ in the service of the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway a district engineer of Japanese nationality.

Points of Difference

The impasse results from the immobility of the two parties on two main points; insistence of the Japanese on forcing a loan upon China, and refusal of the Chinese to accept it; on stipulating for a Japanese traffic manager and accountant, which the Chinese decline with equal emphasis. The Chinese ambition is for domestic control of an internal railway. This they claim they would not have with a long term Japanese loan and control of administration. They are willing to allow an engineer of Japanese nationality chosen by themselves, but will go no further. To meet the Japanese contention that they wanted to guarantee the efficiency of the railways, the Chinese presented statistics to show that where the Chinese had control of railways they were more efficiently managed than where there was foreign control. They also offered to guarantee that Japanese shippers should not be discriminated against. One of the reasons for refusing to accept the Japanese loan was that whatever profit there was in making the loan should accrue to Chinese, and not to Japanese bankers.

Asked why the Chinese could not agree to the five-year and six months-option made by the Japanese, the Chinese delegates explained that in that time the Japanese, with their traffic managers and accountants, could have so fastened their control upon the property that it would be impossible for the Chinese to establish it as a national railway.

Prince Tokugawa Leaves

International Knowledge Gained by Conference, He Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In a farewell statement made to the members of the press yesterday, Prince Tokugawa, one of the members of the Japanese delegation, who is leaving today for Tokyo by way of Honolulu, to participate in the opening of the Japanese Parliament, summarized his views of the Washington Conference, declaring that even if it does not accomplish every detail on the program, "it has already achieved enough, especially in the way of international education, to entitle it to the description of a great success, which will prove of incalculable benefit to the whole world."

The Conference, Prince Tokugawa thought, marks the entering of the world on a "new era of happiness and peace which will continue so long as the frankness and publicity which have distinguished this Conference are maintained in our international relations."

Thanks Given to Press

Referring to the Japanese attitude as a result of the Conference agreement, the departing member of the delegation declared that his country "has learned that she has nothing to expect from this side of the Pacific but friendly cooperation," while the events of the Conference should dispel all suspicion that Japan entertains aggressive designs in the Pacific.

Following is the text of Prince Tukugawa's statement:

"I have come here today for the last time, not to give you an interview, or to attempt to answer the searching questions which you are in the habit of asking, but to say bood-by.

"Tomorrow I am starting for Tokyo by way of Honolulu, for Parliament is convening and I am expected to resume my duties there in the Upper House.

"But before I go I wish to thank you, members of the Fourth Estate, for your fair and considerate treatment of me during my stay in Washington. I may have been of small assistance to you in the way of news; your appetite is insatiable, gentlemen, and you would tax the powers of the ablest expert technicians. But I have enjoyed our contacts particularly, for they have revealed to me the spirit of fairness and frankness which is characteristic of the press. Further, these meetings have helped me to know American generosity and they have assisted in no small measure in dispelling the fears I brought with me from Japan of being prejudged and misunderstood.

"When I return to my country, gentlemen, you may be sure that I shall carry with me a lively sense of the good will you have displayed, and I shall be able to tell my countrymen that they need entertain no fears regarding the spirit that animates America.

Suspicions Are Removed

"Before I close, permit me to add one observation about the Conference. I hope you will agree with me, for I feel convinced that even if the Conference does not accomplish every detail of its program, yet it has already achieved enough, especially in the way of international education, to entitle it to description as a great success, which will prove of incalculable benefit to the whole world. Simply the mention of one aspect of the situation will be enough to show what I mean. America has learned, chiefly through your careful analysis of facts and your full and free presentation of them to the public, that Japan entertains no aggressive designs in the Pacific and that the rest of the world has nothing to fear from her, because her greatest wish is peace. And Japan has learned that she has nothing to expect from this side of the Pacific but friendly cooperation. The agreement on naval limitation and fortifications is proof of a will to peace on both sides.

"In closing, let me say that we are already entering a new era of happiness and peace, which will continue as long as the frankness and the publicity which have distinguished this Conference are maintained in our international relations.

"And so, gentlemen, please accept my very warmest wishes for your continued success and also my goodbye."

SENATE PAIRS RESOLVE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A resolution designed to break up the long established custom of Senate pairs was introduced yesterday by Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho. Proposed as an amendment to the Senate rules, the resolution specifically provided that hereafter pairs should not be recognized unless a Senator was detained at home by illness or absent on official business of the Senate.

THE EARL OF CAVAN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It has been said of Lord Cavan, who will take over, next month, from Sir Henry Wilson the high position of Chief of the Imperial General Staff in Great Britain, that the quality among others which intrenches him most in the affections and confidence of his brother officers and men is the fact that he always "plays for his side and not for his own hand." All through his long military career, commencing in 1885, when he became an infantry subaltern, Lord Cavan has displayed this quality unfailingly and in an ever widening sphere, with his battalion, his brigade, his division, his corps or his army. For Lord Cavan is, first and last, a soldier, one who served with distinction in South Africa, 20 years or more ago, and with still greater distinction and ever increasing usefulness to his country and her allies during the great war.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Elliott and Fry, Ltd., London

The Earl of Cavan, K. P.

British General recently appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff

Lord Cavan was amongst the first generals to go to France in 1914. The outbreak of the war found him on the reserve list. On August 11 he was recalled to London, and, a few weeks later, went to France in command of the fourth brigade.

The tremendous problems with which he was there confronted were such as to call forth just those qualities which had served him so well before and have served him so well since. His extraordinary thoroughness, saved at every point from the entanglements of red tape by a wholesome common sense; his ability to go straight to the point every time; his facility for "getting on" with all kinds of men and keeping calm and commonsensible in all kinds of circumstances won him quick promotion. In June, 1915, he was made major-general in command of the fiftieth division, and after that his advance was rapid.

It was, however, for his services in Italy during the difficult period which followed the Austro-German effort in the March of 1918 that Lord Cavan will perhaps be best remembered. Here his facility for "getting on with the Allies" was specially in evidence, and specially serviceable to the allied cause. For it did not depend on any ability as a linguist or as a diplomatist, but upon the evidence he afforded at all times of a desire to help, and on his transparent freedom from ulterior motive. Thus equipped he easily overcame all the opposition which "national patriotism" might seek to arouse amongst his Italian colleagues, and he quickly earned the respect and confidence of all ranks.

Since the war, Lord Cavan has held the position of Lieutenant of the Tower of London and, later, the Aldershot command. His appointment as head of the military members of the British delegation to the Washington Conference came as no surprise to those who knew how well fitted was this man "with no axe to grind," as a brother officer has written of him, for such a responsible position.

Lord Cavan comes of a family of soldiers. Sir Oliver Lambart, the first Baron Lambart of Cavan, was a famous soldier of Elizabeth's time, saw much active service in Ireland and in the Low Countries, took part in the expedition against Cadiz, and was finally rewarded for his services in 1618 by being created Baron of Cavan in the Irish peerage. Another famous soldier was the seventh Earl of Cavan who commanded a line brigade in Egypt in 1801, was created Knight of the Crescent and was one of the six officers besides Lord Nelson who received the diamond aigrette. He attained to the rank of full general in 1814.

Economic Parley Needed

Democratic National Chairman Wants Trade Treaties Revised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Those who realize that armament limitation merely deals with an effect of war and does not touch the cause, expressed keen interest yesterday in the views of Cordell Hull, new chairman of the Democratic National Committee, not only as to the necessity of calling a world trade conference for economic rehabilitation of Europe, but also of the even more vital necessity of persuading nations so to limit or scrap their world trade treaties that the commercial rivalries which make for war may be removed or at least minimized.

Mr. Hull noted before the Tennessee Society on Thursday night that most of the commercial treaties had been broken by the war or abrogated by the nations party to them, and the present was therefore a most propitious stage at which every commercial nation might well begin with a new slate.

Isolation No Longer Safe

Mr. Hull therefore would have a world trade conference not only for adoption of agreements to rehabilitate economically ruined nations, but also to end international trade practices making for war. For the stronger nations to fail in this world economic crisis, he said, would mean certain industrial disaster in Central Europe and would have most disastrous reactionary effects upon all countries.

His first conclusion is that hereafter the United States must realize that world economic conditions have a direct effect on domestic business and industry and that the provincial policy of commercial isolation can no longer be practiced with wisdom or safety.

Secondly, he finds that the failure of the United States and other nations to give Europe the moral and economic assistance that was possible in 1919 and 1920 contributed to the commercial and industrial breakdown in the early part of 1920. Thirdly, the nations must now help to put Europe on her feet and economic barriers which foment strife must be removed.

Mr. Hull protests against discrimination and retaliation in world trade methods, preferential right of port entry, open door violations, violations of copyrights, trade-marks and brands, wrongful interference with trade routes, unfair utilization of bounties, bonuses, subsidies, drawbacks and rebates, economic and financial violation of small nations, tonnage and shipping discrimination and economic alliances, trade concessions and other special agreement preferences.

Tariffs Cause Bitterness

Mr. Hull emphasizes also, as a war breeder, those tariff conflicts which have entailed heavy business losses and created bitter feelings between nations. He protests against the doctrines of "colonial preference" under which a mother country gives tariff preference in colonial products in her markets, and vice versa.

"It is not unreasonable," says Mr. Hull, "for the balance of the world to urge the view that mother countries should not completely monopolize the trade and raw materials, especially of the autonomous or self-governing colonies like Canada and Australia, which have virtually taken their place among the nations to the extent of fixing their economic policies."

As to this class of colonies, Mr. Hull thinks that only such limited or nominal preference should be practiced as would evidence the special relations with the mother country.

Mr. Hull includes in his list of unjustifiable commercial practices the boosting of export trade by bounties, special transportation rates on exports, specially reduced prices on commodities sold for export, lower duties on exports from a given country, economic penetration of weaker countries by means of force, fraud or threats, or by subtle and insidious agencies in the guise of loans and concessions, carrying all kinds of concessions as to strategic privileges and control.

French Militancy Alleged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—If Woodrow Wilson's policies had been followed the broken world would now be at peace, in the opinion of James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany. He adds that "France would not have thrown a monkey wrench into the works of the car of peace."

Mr. Gerard regrets France's alleged militancy and says:

"France is today maintaining an army even larger than that of the militant Germany that existed before the war. And, a point little mentioned, the French flag flies over thousands of African square miles, a great recruiting ground for future armies.

"Because of the ownership of this vast African empire, the French sent African soldiers into Germany. This was a political move. The French-African soldier returning to his native land may tell his bazaar that the Treaty of Versailles shows France won the war. But more effective is his statement that he lived in a German's house and that he made the German housewife cook his meals.

"There is a revival of Napoleonic legend in France. This revival of Napoleon worship presages a return to imperialism and conquest, a new world problem for us all."

Further Disarmament Needed

Miss Alice Wright Says League of Nations Is Required

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Washington Conference ought to disarm and be satisfied with nothing less, in the opinion of Miss Alice Morgan Wright, sculptor, one of New York's active workers for equal suffrage. Miss Wright said that she was pleased with Secretary Hughes' proposals and glad for the step forward which the Conference has taken.

"It is a very tiny step, however," said Miss Wright. "If we are ever to have peace we must do away with guns, with all the instruments of warfare and I believe that now is the time to do this. If we are ever to disarm, why not now? It is really a simple thing in itself, let nations all lay down arms of all sorts and join in a league, or association of nations, Germany included, and establish a world court and international police force. I realize, of course, that this would require some time, but why not make a beginning now instead of contenting ourselves with mere limitation? Every nation must be included.

"If no country is to have submarines, for example, then no country will need them. But it is useless to abolish one kind of weapon and allow others to remain. Even the factories for making them should be outlawed, and steps should be taken to prevent turning dye plants into plants for the manufacture of poison gases. The world has had enough of war and it is time that it had a fair chance at peace. Half-way steps will avail nothing. We must have total and complete disarmament if we are to have peace and prosperity among nations and peoples."

JAPANESE STATESMAN HAS PASSED AWAY

TOKYO, Japan (Friday)—(By the Associated Press)—Marquess Shiganobu Okuma, Japan's venerable statesman, passed away at his home here today.

Marquess Okuma was one of the foremost statesmen in Japan. For many decades he has been identified with affairs of state, having had charge of the Treasury from 1878 to 1881, first as vice-minister and then as full minister. His energies were obnoxious to the men in power.

Unceasing in his work of agitation, the government he soon brought to bay and in 1881 it promised to summon a national Diet, grant a Constitution and limit the Imperial prerogative in 1890. Okuma then formed the Progressive Party, forerunner of the National Party, and was for many years its president. Those who studied the tactics of early parties in the Diet in those days could easily discern the master hand that moved the pieces in the game as that of none other than Okuma.

One year before the Constitution was promulgated in 1889, Okuma was called to the Foreign Office to revise the old treaties in order to regain for Japan the rights of sovereignty which, under the persuasion and pressure of Townsend Harris, Japan had temporarily conceded in 1859, and on which further incursions had been made to her disadvantage by the European powers. Okuma was willing to meet the Western powers half way, but when he proposed, for a period of years only, mixed courts, with judges, both native and foreign, sitting on the same bench, as in China, he stirred up great opposition. On he went, however, determined that the militarism of the bureaucracy must be crushed and bridled. His hostility to clannism was never concealed, never abated. He strove to keep Japan, as in the classic days, "the Empire of Peaceful Shores."

He was the inaugurator of party government in Japan, and it was as leader of the Progressive Party that he again joined the Ministry in 1896, and was Prime Minister for a few months in 1898. Then for 16 years he held no office, although he continued to lead the Progressives until 1907. In May, 1914, he returned to office; this he resigned early in the August following, but the Emperor authorized him to withdraw his resignation and form a new Cabinet, which he did. In 1916 an attempt was made to impeach him in the Diet which was defeated by a vote of 222 to 132. On October 4 that year he resigned and has held no office since.

With untiring ideals he called together a staff of brilliant young men, mostly educated abroad, and founded in Tokyo in 1882, the Wasedo University, and was for many years its president.

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At Random

"I will say a few words at random, And do you listen at random"

Seventy Years Ago

There is a certain old book shop, on a certain little side street of a certain great city that I am drawn to, every now and again. True, every now and again is only once in a very long while, for, when I go to this old book shop, I go with a special purpose, and it is a purpose that one cannot afford to compass too often. Generally speaking, there is nothing about this shop to mark it as different from many other shops of its kind. Books are everywhere. They stand on shelves, two and three deep, from floor to ceiling. They are piled in piles on every open space. They "flow gloriously down hill" by the side of a corkscrew staircase, and they disappear serenely into the darkness and dimness of sundry back rooms.

If, however, you will but come with me, down the corkscrew staircase, into a certain ill-lit basement; if, trusting to my guidance, you will follow me round piles of books and heaps of old prints and dumps of magazines, you will find yourself eventually in a wonderful corner. Here, where the roar from the street above comes as a faint echo, you may turn up the light, and take your choice of hundreds upon hundreds of books at 5 cents a copy.

Not Priceless First Editions

Now, I never make my way to this corner in the fond expectation that I am going to find some wonderful book treasure, some priceless first edition, some rare exotic of the world of letters. My friend who keeps the shop is a man of business. He does not consign first editions or rare exotics to the 5-cent corner. No, I go there for what I always get, some treasure from among the forgotten books of seventy to a hundred years ago. Seventy years ago, is far and away the most wonderful period. A hundred years back, most of the books came from England. But, 30 years later, in the early fifties of last century, the publishing business of Boston and New York seems to have developed an extraordinary energy, not only in the matter of reprinting and republishing books by English authors, but all manner of books by native sons and native daughters.

"Hatchie, the Guardian Slave"

Does anyone, in these days, I wonder, ever read "Hatchie, the Guardian Slave; or, the Heiress of Bellevue: A Tale of the Mississippi and the Southwest"? I doubt it. Yet, 70 years ago, "Hatchie, the Guardian Slave," was, surely, one of the books of the year. Full of action it is, teeming with "situation," wonderful adventures, wonderful plots, wonderful calm interludes of moral reflection, wonderful drama; in short, a terrible book. Nevertheless, I read it, every word of it, even to the poetry placed inevitably at the beginning of each chapter. Why? Oh, because it was written in 1852, when slaves were taken for granted, when people traveled from N'Orleans to Cincinnati by boat, when men wore stove-pipe hats and women had only one way of signalising the climax of emotion.

"Excuse me, sir," indignantly interrupted Emily, "I must retire."

"Nay, nay, Miss Dument! I meant no offense. Hear me but a moment!"

"Not another instant, sir! You have deceived me."

"Upon my honor, I have not. I possess the evidence by which your birthright and possessions may be restored."

Who could open a book at such a passage, and not eagerly read before and after to see what it was all about? Not I, at any rate.

"The Mother's Assistant"

But the Heiress of Bellevue was not the greatest treasure I acquired on this occasion—I always take a quarter's worth, that is five volumes, which is about as many as one can carry conveniently. Far more precious was "The Mother's Assistant and Child's Friend." Strictly speaking, this is not a book complete in itself. It is, in fact, the thirty-fifth bound volume—think of it—of a monthly magazine styled as above. The copy that fell into my hands was published in 1859. Few books that I have ever glanced through have filled me with a more profound respect for the men and women and children of those days and for those who provided this kind of fare for their improvement. There is a terrible straightforwardness about this book which compels admiration, in spite of oneself. Here is no circumlocution—whatever. In these days of "project methods," of the "indirect approach" of impressionism and impressionless, how wonderful it is to find a book deliberately splitting and improving, by universally acclaimed and approved method, on every page. Not a tale but has its moral, not a song—every month. "The Mother's Assistant and Child's Friend" published song—but presents a worthy aim in every line. Nothing is left to the imagination.

Flames!!!

But then the book is replete with such matter. Take, for instance, the article, "The Education of English Girls," to select one almost at random. It is written by a clergyman. He has been to England, and seen for himself. He has returned convinced that he has discovered, at last, the secret of England's greatness, and he burns with an unquenchable desire to enable his fellow countrymen and countrywomen to see the matter as he sees it. Englishmen and women might have their own ideas as to the cause of whatever greatness they might possess, but this writer is confident that he has at last made the real discovery.

And it is a curious reflection, in these days, when the Anglo-Saxon world is looking back with awakening gratitude and appreciation on a common birthright of ideas and ideals as the source of its goodly heritage that this writer should have penetrated the real secret with such marvelous insight, 70 years ago. He sums up the cause of England's greatness in one word—"flannel." "As it is my desire," he says, "to furnish something that may be useful rather than entertaining, I shall speak very plainly, and somewhat in detail." Then he takes up his parable. And the beginning of it is flannel, the middle of it is flannel, and the end of it is—flannel.

THE FIRST FIRE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor.

It was the first cold morning that late autumn had brought to Paris. The sky was pale and high—higher than usual, it seemed—and the air had a frosty glitter about it; the cold sunlight had scarcely stirred the shadows. The sounds, which had rattled away unnoticed on other mornings, had become doubly distinct, metallic, almost brittle; as if struggling between harshness and melody, and finally breaking into a loud good-heartedness. Hearing the casements thrown back, one imagined all Paris recoiling with a start before the steamy entrance of winter. Winter had come to remind us of our friends—to tell us to prepare warm places in our hearts.

I imagine it was the sight of the expressionless radiator and the thought of the idea of central heating which sent me running round to that friend of mine whose astonishing ideas keep me on mental hot bricks. I suppose I realized that, after all, the warmth of friendship was worth all the central heating in Paris.

"I have come to take my morning roll with you," I told him breathlessly.

"You do me great honor," he replied. "May I return it?"

"Your servant," I said, with a bow worthy of a d'Artagnan.

"Then you shall have the privilege of lighting my fire," he said. "There is paper in the cupboard, wood everywhere (pointing magnificently to the furniture), and coal in the bucket."

"I don't know if it was winter or central heating which drove me here," I said as I rummaged in the cupboard.

"If I thought it was central heating," he said gayly, "I would set you up for life as a roaster of chestnuts, or a maker of endless buttered toast. It is true my ideas about fires are mainly sentimental. But tell me what romance you find in lead pipes and steam. Where would the cricket sing if the great chimney corners of England were bricked up? Take away the leaping flames and where will you find Good King Wenceslas, Scott's Minstrel and the rest of those friendly folk? They would leave us forever."

"My great objection to central heating," I said, "is that it tends to do away with chimneys. Living in the cinquième for such a long time has made me strange friends and those I should least want to lose are the eleven chimneys which make my western horizon."

"Thank you," put in my friend. But I continued unheedingly, "That I should no longer see their gentle smoke idling upwards would be to feel that I had been sent to Coventry. Their smoke is conversation to me, and they all seem to tingle with echoes of the voices that rollick away in the rooms below—homely sounds whose lilt rises skyward forever."

"I am glad you have found more than heat in fires," said my friend as we warmed our hands before the one I had lighted. "Radiators are made to heat hotels, houses, bricks, mortar and overcoats. Fires are made to warm hearts and hands together. That may sound rather poetical, but do we find enough poetry outside the poetry books?"

"Well, all I can manage is a parody," I said. "The first fire of winter—"

"My word, that is a poetical idea," he cried. "The first fire of winter! Look at it; bright, roaring, crackling, sending already its little shadows on their fantastic errands up and down the walls; sizzling wistfully and dropping an odd cinder thoughtfully, now and then. It brings us closer together, all our friends. And if it doesn't bring the two-legged ones, it always brings the two-covered ones with their outlandish fancies. They come from everywhere, bright with their story—from the roadsides and the uplands, from the old market places, the peace of the imagined towns or the bustle of the real ones; from the backwaters and the high seas, the neighboring hedgerow and the tropics, the eastern flats or the northern mountains. They will speak to you in the universal tongue of good fellowship."

"Your books again?" I asked.

"Yes, my books," he replied. "Come, why should we breakfast alone? Let us invite Miss Matty; and be careful how you hand her cup, for I wouldn't see the tiniest of drops touch that neat gown of hers. And Mr. Toots to keep her company, for according to your theory people of opposite ideas get on well together. That reminds me that George Borrow's applewoman would be excellent company as well, for she had the way of uttering great truths without knowing it, and on London Bridge too!"

"And Mr. Micawber," I said excitedly.

"Yes, unless prosperity in Australia has spoilt his hope in something 'turning up.' I intend to ask him if ever in his life he thought of the day after tomorrow. You know, very few of Dickens' characters did not like a fire. On the other hand, Thackeray's people always seem to call for candles and cards; there was just a suggestion of central heating about Thackeray."

"But not in the Roundabout Papers," I objected.

"True," he said humbly. "Never generalize, not even about radiators, by the way. But come now. Who is next? Trilby? Barty Joscelyn? Paragot? Bridget? The gentle Ella? Oh, we can never end, for those delicately fashioned creatures like Villon's 'Dames du Temps jadis,' are the fancies we love to dwell on. Let us call them together, you your Heloise; I my 'belles Romaines'; and as we join hands before the first fire of winter, we shall see the brighter flames of kindliness burning in all eyes."

ST. MORITZ

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

As soon as we alighted at the station we knew that we had come right into the midst of things. By "things" is meant, of course, the winter sports.

Parties of travelers, arriving with much hand-luggage, met with a courteous, smiling welcome from their

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The skurr of the iron runners, a flash of gray and white

hotel hosts. It seemed to be the custom in the hospitable Engadine for hotel proprietors to attend in person on the arrival and departure of the continental trains. And a very nice custom it was.

Outside the station a long row of gayly-painted sledges waited in the sunshine. Here stood one of scarlet and gold, with scarlet rug linings and plumes and tassels of red and yellow. There was another of sparrow's egg blue with white furs, the plumes on the horses' heads dyed in deep peacock shades. Beside it the coach of another gleamed orange, and red and yellow were the horses' plumes and tassels. Yet another showed crimson and pink with lines of black for borderings; and grass-green and indigo blue had their part too in the scheme of things.

There was a suppressed jangling of bells which broke into a cheery chorus of sound as one after another the traveling parties, having been tucked in between robes, the sleighs swung out of the yard.

With bells jangling, and plumes and tassels fluttering, the horses took the hill at a brisk pace, the crack of the drivers' whips cutting the clear air in a startling way.

After them, we too, began to mount, going slowly. How much to see, how much on every side as we climbed the long slope from the station to the town. First, those snow-covered giant heights, around us and ahead, towering into a sky of deepest blue. One of the climbers, at least, felt that ordinary eyes were too small, too absurdly small to take in more than a fraction of their glory. To our left lay the white skiing fields, sloping gradually down toward the frozen lake. These, scarred over with many tracks, were alive with the gliding figures of skiers in all stages of practice. Then as we neared the Palace Hotel came the terraces with the skating and curling rinks, their polished surfaces glinting in the sun, and each a center of interest. Brightly clad figures moved to and fro, and passers-by, equally gayly dressed, loitered on the seats on the pathway, or leaned over the wooden railings to watch.

On the roadway sleighs were coming and going with swaying motion; skiers were passing up and down and children dragging toboggans behind them were making for the top of the hill. And in the courtyard of the hotel itself were more rows of waiting sledges in all their bravery of bright paint, plumed and tasseled harnessings and shining bells. Beside them, a fresh item of interest, lay the long leather-padded bob-sleighs, with steering wheels and strong iron brakes.

Much coming and going seemed to betoken preparations for an outing. Hall porters were passing to and fro with wraps, skis were being strapped on or packed into the sleighs, where they seemed to bristle up with a comical air of overgrownness, above the heads of their owners; and toboggans, roped in long lines behind the sleighs, were being fitted out with laughing passengers.

This we saw as we stopped for a moment on our upward way, then on we climbed, till a sharp turn at the top of the hill brought us into the heart of the town and into a perfect riot of color and movement. The way up, then, had been only the prelude after all. There they had been preparing, here all was in full swing. For we had happened on the afternoon of a bob-sleigh race and everybody and everything was making haste to see the start.

Bells jingled, whips cracked, sledges and toboggans flew this way and that. Long rows of bob-sleighriders in full "arctic" dress lounged at ease on their leather cushions behind the sledges which were towing them to the starting point. Skiers and skikjörers sped by, the colors of their sports costumes making vivid patches against the whiteness of the snow. Orange, rust, brown, bronze, crimson, vied with yellows, blues, greens and purples of every hue. They seemed to glow in the strong sunlight. Whichever way you looked there was something to interest and delight. And whichever way you looked there was something moving. And ever and anon, the Achtung of the smaller craft warned you that even the small amount of walking space to spare was to be recklessly invaded.

And we went with the crowd, the gay sports crowd, out past the narrow town and on to the open road. The sun shone and the air sparkled. Everywhere was light and warmth and color and that look of morning gladness which seems to bathe the faces of the Engadine mountains. Skirting the busy top of the hill we wound our way down through the snowy woods to where a break in the walls of the run gave us a view of the course. And then, how quickly it happened! The sound of the starting signal, the skurr of the iron runners on hard snow—a flash of gray and white with bobbing figures and it was gone—the first bob-sleigh—and we were on our way again curving downward through the trees in the hope of seeing the next team near the finish. Then that, too, had come and gone and we had crossed the mother-of-pearl ice run and were on our homeward way along the Cresta Road.

Behind us were the gay doings of the town and the hill; but the memory of it was still peopling our thoughts as we tramped along watching the blue change to rose on the snow heights at the end of the valley. And the joyousness of it all wrote smiles on our faces.

Golden-Shower and Poinciana

The Golden-Shower reminds one of nothing so much as the rain of falling sparks after a rocket bursts. Its long pendants of primrose-colored bells, like clusters of gold-drippings suspended in the air, seem always strifying to reach the ground.

A Hawaiian garden is a beautiful sight throughout the summer months, with its floral cascade tumbling over an embankment of green leaves. An umbrella of scarlet, orange or crimson Poinciana only intensifies the brilliant scene.

The Royal Poinciana is the most striking of Hawaii's purely ornamental trees. Its smooth, spreading branches, when not clad with horizontal layers of dainty foliage, are one mass of flaming blossoms that may be plainly seen from considerable distances.

Viewed from an elevation, this outburst of vivid colors resembles a sunflecked, crimson pool reposing in a field of green. The flowers are generally succeeded by great, dangling pods, from one to three feet in length, by one or more inches in diameter.

Different varieties of both the Golden-Shower and Poinciana are fairly well distributed throughout the tropics. The latter is sometimes called the peacock flower on account of its showy blooms, but Hawaiians consider the "flame tree" a better descriptive title.

The Poinciana was named in honor of Mr. de Poinci, Governor-General of the French West Indies, who wrote the natural history of that country in the seventeenth century.

LECTURERS ABROAD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

We had given 21 lectures in 29 days, Phillipps and I, and that, combined with traveling across a continent, mostly on three-night-stands, had given us one of the busiest months in our checkered careers. So busy, in fact, that when we began to see round the last corner, so to speak, we solemnly decided that we wouldn't be responsible for the consequences if we had to leave British Columbia without a holiday, or if that holiday didn't take the form of some kind of camping trip where we needn't speak to anyone, even to each other, if we didn't feel inclined.

So one dark night when the usual Vancouver rain was falling in torrents, we rushed back to the hotel after our last public appearance, and in half an hour none of our banqueting friends would have known us, or at any rate owned us, if they had met us in the street.

Say not what it looked like, but I sheared Phillippa's hair with a small pair of scissors out of my writing case. It had been getting shorter the further west we went and the thought of camp fires and no critics finished it. Khaki took the place of dress clothes, our go-to-meeting baggage vanished into the depths of the storage, and we drove down to the boat which was to deposit us at Campbell River the next day before lunch, in a cab, crammed to the roof with dunnage bags, and, if the truth must be confessed, with some wonder in our hearts as to where on earth we should find ourselves in the morning and what would be the outcome of our adventure.

For we were literally strangers in a strange land and for all we knew our Ontario camping lore might not apply in the least. All we knew of Campbell River, or for that matter any part of Vancouver Island outside Victoria, was on the map or what we remembered of vague memories told us by singularly unobservant people who had been there or somewhere like it, more years ago than they wanted to be reminded of. It was on the edge of civilization, that was all we knew—or really cared—and beyond it lay practically undiscovered country, the kind that had never had an axe and very few explorers in it. The unknown is the spice of a camping trip and nothing could have been more complete than our ignorance of Campbell River then. It is different now.

Our steamer turned out to be a relic of the Yukon gold rush days which was no doubt interesting to the "Servician" poet or romantic historian but didn't increase the size of the cabins, nor compensate altogether for the compounds they slid at us along the saloon table and called in the galley by familiar breakfast names.

But the morning was brimful of sunshine and our holiday had begun. Vancouver with its rains and its lectures was far out of sight to the south and we felt so gay that we would have walked the deck with springy steps and lifted chins if there had been one to walk on. But there wasn't so we sat on precarious campstools among the winches smelling the engine room and watching a new world. Campbell River came in sight with no more excitement than any other of our inconspicuous ports of call, although it meant so much to us, and before we really knew what was happening we were standing on the old black-timbered wharf surrounded by our dunnage bags and cameras while our boat churned her way across the strait to the cannery which was her next port of call.

There we were and here was Campbell River. On one side a steep, stony beach, piled with driftwood and heaps of salt-smelling kelp, and curving away to an Indian village where a derelict totem pole or two leaned at unstable angles and a fleet of dugouts sawed at their moorings or lay idly above the tide.

The tide rips sparkled in the sunshine and beyond the strait the hills heaved up into mountains where snow lingered and the clouds gathered and broke and gathered again. Behind us stood the Willows Hotel, so called obviously because there was not a willow tree in sight, a laundry and other architectural flotsam and behind them again the hills grew into mountains the brother of those across the waterway.

It began to be borne in upon us that it didn't look very promising as a camping ground. We took a room and our lunch and optimistically tramped up the road to explore. The timber closed in on us, straight hundred-foot shafts with feathered heads and whatever the country was like we could not see it. Our optimism was not worn out but we thought we would try another direction. So we tried the Indian village and watched an inhabitant digging a canoe out of an enormous cedar log just above high water mark, and at least we returned wiser than we went in that we were certain our destiny didn't lie in that direction either.

We had dinner, vaguely disappointed, and wondering if we really hadn't better take the next steamer back and try a civilized camp in the mountains somewhere since the coast seemed so inhospitable. Then just as the stars came out and the sunset faded behind the hills we walked down the road the other way, past the wharf.

We rubbed our eyes. How could we have missed it? There was a shack and on it a sign "Publicity Agent." We hadn't seen any public but at least he might know where the roads went. He was at home too, writing at a desk and glad to see us and we evidently weren't the first babes in his wood. He agreed to our premise and our experience regarding the shore, "it was a campless place." "But there was Campbell Lake not far away." He showed us the road; it was our road of the morning where the big trees were, only eleven miles further on.

He produced a big map. There was the lake and there the landing, a small country hotel, but comfortable. We "could stay there or camp," he said. There were bears by day and cougars by night if we wanted them, also wonderful waterfalls and birds not a few, and before that time tomorrow our little tent which had wandered far and wide across the Algonquin Park could be pitched within sight of snow mountains where loons would call us in the mornings and cougars would sing us to sleep. Could we ask more? We couldn't. We shook hands on it and departed swiftly, for there was work to be done before the dawning.

The dawning saw us ready and awake. The ever-present Ford picked us off the hotel steps and gorged our dunnage bags, spluttered and started. The mists cleared off the strait as we turned inland; we had a plan of campaign at last but Campbell Lake is altogether another story.

A POET AMONG THE REBELS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

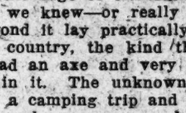
The Admirable Crichton of letters is as rare a spectacle in these days of specialism as he is enthralling when one at last confronts him. Daniel Defoe and Oliver Goldsmith are his great forerunners, and if the "admirable" is as legitimate a part of his title as is the "Crichton"—for, after all, anyone may be a Crichton of sorts, if he vary well a mundane gift—we endow his figure with something of the romance that shines in the very names of those two literary giants of other days.

To be by turn a mere author, lecturer, economist, verse writer, and editor is not enough to gain the title; to be each and all at the same time, and to impress upon the world the unique characteristics of each, is to have right of full purchase. It may come as a surprise to know that such a title belongs to the editor of a London daily newspaper. One does not usually associate newspaper editors with art and letters in any legitimate sense of the term. But Gerald Gould, who controls George Lansbury's morning "Herald," is an editor with a difference.

Let us tabulate these differences. That he has been an Oxford don is possibly not one of them, for although we do not know of him, some other London editor may have gained first-class honors in "humanities" (as Gould did with his 1909 mastership of arts), on a fellowship, such as he gained at Merton College, only retiring from the position to join the Herald in 1916. Nor is a lectureship in English at Magdalen College, Oxford, altogether beyond some editors, or the first-class honors Gould gained at University College, London, and the Quain prize essay of two years later.

But it may be doubted with plenty of confidence whether any London newspaper "chief" for a decade has become known outside his editorship as poet, humorist, philosopher, social economist, and essayist. Mr. Gould seems to have done everything except write a novel or a play. And no one who is acquainted with his literary career hitherto can doubt that he will make no mean attempt at them before he is many years older.

Gerald Gould's first book was published in 1906—a collection of lyrics which has been succeeded by six other verse volumes. Of these "My Lady's Book" was issued in 1913, "The Happy Tree" in 1919, and since then has appeared "The Journey," a book of odes and sonnets, in which some of his ripest and richest work is available.



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1 Kermanshah,	11.5x9.5 $495.00	1 Savalan,	11.10x9.7 $195.00
1 Kermanshah,	11.10x8.10 $495.00	1 Mahal,	12.2x8.8 $195.00
1 Kermanshah,	11.10x8.10 $495.00	1 Chinese,	12.4x9.1 $119.00
1 Kurdistan,	11.5x7.9 $495.00	1 Arak,	12.0x9.7 $395.00
1 Kurdistan,	11.6x7.1 $495.00	1 Melez,	11.5x8.2 $195.00
1 Mahal,	13.8x8.9 $195.00	1 India,	10.2x8.2 $119.00
1 Sarouk,	10.5x7.1 $495.00	1 India,	13.9x9.10 $295.00
1 Tabriz,	11.0x8.0 $395.00	1 India,	15.0x10.2 $195.00
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CHANGE IN CHINESE ATTITUDE WELCOME

Possible Compromise With China Hoped For, but It Is Denied Change Is Due to Negotiations Between Peking and Tokyo

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The reported change in the attitude of the Chinese Government on the Shantung question and the issue of modified instructions to the delegates in Washington, foreshadowing a compromise between China and Japan is welcomed by Japanese official circles here. It is denied, however, that the change is due to the alleged negotiations of a loan from Tokyo to Peking, and that Chinese complaisance is in the nature of compensation for financial assistance.

The Chinese Government is, as is well known, in need of money to meet obligations which fall due at the end of the Chinese year, and to purchase the Shantung Railway, and the loan referred to is one arranged by the four-power consortium, not by Japan alone. No official confirmation of the issue of fresh instructions to the Chinese delegates is available here, but there is no disposition to doubt the accuracy of the report to that effect.

The bombshell dropped by the Chita Government representatives in Washington, although it proved harmless, disturbed the Japanese here for the time, and there was great eagerness to discredit the documents alleging the existence of a secret arrangement between Japan and France regarding Siberia. In German circles there was a disposition to point out that there could be no smoke without fire, but the Japanese branded the move as a base calumny and a subtle attempt to create discord between the principal powers and sow distrust among the nations conferring at the Washington Conference.

Blow Falls on France

Although aimed mainly at Japan, it is considered that the blow has missed its mark and fallen somewhat heavily on France. The reason for this unfounded assertion regarding a Franco-Japanese alliance is not far to seek. In the first place the Eastern Siberian question, which was the agenda for discussion at Washington, has so far had to give place to much more important matters, such as the four-power treaty and limitation of armaments.

The fear has become acute among representatives of the Chita Government that the matter was likely to be shelved altogether. In order to bring notoriety to their cause the plan for purporting to establish the existence of a secret alliance between Japan and France was hit upon. Japan, her officials declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, has made frequent efforts to enter into negotiations with the government at Chita, but on every occasion when there seemed prospect of such an agrement being reached the latter has invariably found it necessary to refer to Moscow.

Even when the present disclosure was made, the Japanese and Chita representatives were on the point of meeting at Dalny in order to discuss matters in reference to eastern Siberia, and if possible come to some amicable agreement. Had a similar statement of such documents been brought forward in any European capital there would have been little or no attention paid to them. Both the time and place were judged with much foresight, and reliance on creating suspicion, if nothing else, in the American mind was placed on the known antipathy in the United States to anything resembling secret international agreements—particularly as they might affect the Washington Conference.

No Truth in the Canard

Japanese authorities declare there is not one atom of truth in the canard which barely merits a reply. The Soviet Government at Moscow, which Japanese authorities here allege is at the bottom of it all, has vivid recollections of the assistance that was given by both Britain and France to Admiral Koltchack, General Denikin and General Wrangel. Therefore anything that can be done to widen the breach between the British and French political aims is considered a gain for Bolshevist Russia.

That such disclosures should be suspected in America of containing an element of truth is not considered surprising simply because the alleged revelation is exactly in keeping with the manner in which such things are assumed to be carried out in Europe. That the time chosen for launching this allegation should be the moment when the submarine controversy between Great Britain and France was most acute shows that master minds are behind the effort to create discord and that events at Washington are being jealously watched.

Furthermore it is well known that France and Japan are somewhat in sympathy as regards retaining underwater craft as a means of defense. But whereas France has stubbornly held out for a huge quota of submersible craft, Japan on the other hand is willing to forgo her allotment if other nations agree to do likewise.

Security of Frontiers

In view of her insularity, Japanese authorities consider their claim to this type of craft is even more justified than that of France. But if the proposal were made for an international conference of naval experts to decide the validity of the claim for submarines as a means of coastal defense the government at Tokyo, The Christian Science Monitor is assured, would willingly abide by whatever decision was reached. This attitude at once separates the Japanese and French policy and tends to make the French delegates at Washington feel they are slowly but surely being isolated, which of course is the reverse of the actual fact.

At the same time it cannot be disguised that apart from the unfortunate atmosphere created by the alleged disclosures by the Chita representatives, the feeling exists that the Quai d'Orsay is playing for the security of French frontiers regardless of consequences to other countries—in fact, at the risk of wrecking the whole Conference.

ITALY THREATENS DALMATIAN PORT

Strained Relations Arise Between Jugo-Slavia and Rome Because of Italian Refusal to Withdraw Warships

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Strained relations have arisen between Jugo-Slavia and Italy on account of the refusal on the part of the government at Rome to withdraw the Italian warships, which have been lying at the port of Sebenico for some days past.

The trouble first arose out of the mobbing by Croatians of some Italian seamen, who were ashore on leave from an Italian warship then in the harbor. This brought forth a protest from the Italian Government which was met by a counter protest from Belgrade accompanied by a demand that Italian warships should be withdrawn forthwith.

Not only is the Italian Government reported to have ignored the Jugo-Slav demand, but additional ships have been sent. According to the latest information the dreadnought, Dante Alighieri, has trained her guns on the port of Sebenico pending satisfaction from the Croats.

The historic animosity that has existed between the countries situated on either shore of the Adriatic seems to have abated little or nothing through the division of the Austro-Hungarian Empire into the Succession States.

With her long unprotected coast line Italy feels more or less at the mercy of the country opposite, with its innumerable bays, ports and islands. Naval rivalry has been the legacy of the old Austrian Empire, and the recent futile attempts of Rome to retain a hold on the highly strategic and important port of Valona has in no wise improved matters.

Further the attempt to fortify the island of Sasseno at the mouth of the Gulf of Valona has not met with much better success. During the latter part of the year an agreement was reached between Rome and Belgrade by which not only was there to be a mutual commercial undertaking in regard to the exchange of goods, but the old rivalries seemed to be successfully patched up.

This latest action on the part of Italy in sending warships has to a great extent undone the good that had been accomplished during the previous year. The Succession States feel that to a certain extent they are being dominated by their powerful neighbor. What justification there is for this attitude must be left to future recording.

The outstanding fact that remains is that with little or no provocation irritating incidents such as has just taken place invariably prevent wholehearted cooperation between the little entente and Italy.

Just what the outcome of the present incident may be, it is impossible to say, but in official British circles it is expected that an impartial inquiry will be instituted which will give satisfaction in the capitals of both countries.

NEW YORK WOMEN WANT LAWS AMENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the laws of the State be so amended as to provide for equal representation of men and women on all party state, county and assembly district committees is urged by the New York City League of Women Voters. Women representing both the Republican and Democratic parties join in recommending such legislation.

Mrs. James Russell Parsons, chairman of the Republican Neighborhood Association, learned during the last campaign that the men had no intention of giving women equal representation, although they did not hesitate to ask and even command them to raise money.

The league also asks the selection of women on all jury panels on a basis equal with that of men, opposes the equal rights bill advocated by the National Woman's Party, advocates disarmament, independent citizenship for married women, and the direct primary.

MINE OFFICIAL SEES LOWER COAL PRICES

COLUMBUS, Ohio—"The price of coal to the public must undergo a radical change," says Secretary McKinney of the Southern Ohio Coal Exchange. "Very material reductions in cost of producing coal—labor, freight rates and every other item—is necessary to assure lower retail prices if the business is to survive," he declared. "The public, on strike against retail prices, has forced mine owners into a final fight for existence, and lower retail prices will result. Of 443 mines in southern Ohio, only four worked full time last week."

PACIFIC SHIPPING FLEET IS PLANNED

Six Leading Coast Cities Show Interest in Move to Purchase Shipping Board Fleet for Intercoastal Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Arrangements have been completed for the formation of a steamship pool among the maritime, exporting, importing and commercial interests of San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, Portland and Seattle, to purchase a number of ships from the United States Shipping Board, and operate them in trans-Pacific and intercoastal traffic, according to announcement by Herbert Fleishhacker, president of the Anglo and Paris American National Bank, and Wallace M. Alexander, president of the Chamber of Commerce, both of San Francisco.

Plans for this combination of interests to maintain an American merchant marine on the Pacific followed a conference between Mr. Fleishhacker, A. D. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board and President Harding, in Washington, late in December. According to the San Francisco banker, both the President and the Shipping Board officials approved of the project, and announcement is made that a similar combination is in process of formation on the Atlantic coast. Representatives of the chambers of commerce and the shipping interests of the cities named are to meet in San Francisco in January, preceding Mr. Fleishhacker's second trip to Washington, January 20, when he will lay before Mr. Lasker the results of this conference. Representatives of the Shipping Board will be present at the San Francisco meeting to present views of the federal government on the proposed combination.

The plans call for the purchase of 20 large steamers of the "535" type, of which the Hawkeye State, now in Pacific waters, is an example. These vessels can be had at a low price from the government, with a long period in which to pay for them. A condition of the combination, of course, is that the entire fleet is to be of American registry and fly the American flag. These ships will ply out of the Pacific ports named, and will furnish two clearances a month from each of those ports, operating on the trade routes to and from Oriental ports, and along the west coast of South America, later going into intercoastal service, if the opportunity presents itself.

Capital of $30,000,000

Each of the cities is to share equally in the backing of the large shipping venture, and the pool is to be capitalized at $30,000,000—the cost of the 20 steamships—though this large sum is not to be paid in at the beginning of operations, since the steamers will pay for themselves under the method of payments which the Shipping Board is willing to accept. An operating company is now being formed, and will be incorporated immediately following the January conference. Reports from the six cities involved indicate that no difficulty is anticipated in obtaining the necessary financial backing.

Through the proposed combination it is expected that Americans will be able to compete successfully with foreigners for the commerce of the Pacific Ocean. At present, no plans have been made for coastwise trade, but this may come later, if it is found necessary to establish "feeder lines" for the trans-Pacific and South American trade routes. Other steamship corporations, which desire to come into the combination, may do so after a period of years of operation, but not at the beginning. In the statement, Mr. Fleishhacker and Mr. Alexander said:

"We are going ahead with the project and anticipate no difficulty in obtaining the necessary financial support; in fact, the commercial interests of the Pacific coast cities have expressed themselves as eager to get behind the project. At least two months will be required to work out the details. We have been conferring with members of the San Francisco and other chambers of commerce, and it is likely that a committee will be named by the San Francisco organization to work with similar committees from the chambers in the five other cities in the combination.

Atlantic Fleet Mentioned

"In a general way, it may be said that it is proposed to purchase 15 or 20 high-grade steamships, of the '535' type, from the United States Shipping Board, and operate them on a schedule that will permit of two sailings a month from each of the six ports to the Orient. The sole idea back of the project is to maintain an American merchant marine at a high standard of efficiency. The financing will be by private capital, and the public will be invited to subscribe to the stock. A request will be made to the national government for subsidies, and a plan of subsidy is now being considered by Shipping Board officials and national leaders.

"Included in the plans tentatively discussed with Mr. Lasker is the project to have the government turn over its fleet of transports on the Pacific Ocean to the corporation for operation. Probably the same steps would be taken as to the Atlantic transport service, with the similar eastern ship pool, Steamships to be sold to the Pacific coast port and municipal combination will include those adapted to Oriental and South American trade and passenger carrying, and will be among the finest now owned by the government. It is proposed to put at the head of the new company an experienced ship owner. The formation of the two combinations, one in the east and one in the west, will insure to the United States a permament merchant marine, and, further, an auxiliary to the navy in case of war, a consideration of vast importance, as the recent war demonstrated very clearly. The details of the plan will be presented to the Shipping Board at Washington as soon as completed."

TZECHS TO RATIFY AUSTRIAN TREATY

While Little Opposition Is Expected in Tzecho-Slovakia, Pact May Be Opposed by the Pan-Germans in Austria

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Tzecho-Slovak Parliament will meet during January, and will consider ratification of the recently concluded political and economic treaty with the neighboring state of Austria. Ratification is confidently anticipated both in the Senate and in the Chamber, for there has been little criticism of the instrument which will relieve President Masaryk's government of much anxiety in relation to possible pan-German intrigue and propaganda.

The protection that will in future be afforded to the young republic from reactionary misrepresentation and agitation, carried on from outside its borders, is considered to be an asset as valuable as it is difficult to measure. The effect will be to remove much apprehension, and consequently will do something toward the demilitarization of southeastern Europe, and the reconstruction which is so much needed.

This treaty is a typical fruit of the policy now being followed by the government, of which Dr. Edward Benes is the Prime Minister, and is in consonance with his public pronouncements and writing, in which he continually urges the breaking down of narrow exclusiveness and isolation in an international sense.

For the sake of the advantages already mentioned, Tzecho-Slovakia has been willing to give her neighbor considerable financial concessions which will of course in the end result in her own benefit through increased trade. Coal and sugar are to be supplied to Austria on credit to the immediate value of £2,000,000 sterling, but it is considered certain that further credits will be granted in addition as necessity arises. There is no condition attached to the credit, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, though it has been suggested in some quarters that it is contingent on the Tzecho-Slovak Government being able to raise a loan in London financial circles.

While an easy passage for the treaty in Tzecho-Slovakia is predicted, this is not the case in Austria, where the pan-Germans are, as might be expected, stirring up much agitation against it. If the treaty goes through the Austrian Parliament, it means political extinction for the pan-Germans or at any rate the clipping of their wings as regards their capacity for damaging the credit of the republican state. On their attitude depends the immediate future of Dr. Schober, the Premier, and his party.

It seems likely there will be an early readjustment of the political scales and a realignment of parties. Deprived of pan-German support to the extent of 72 votes, Dr. Schober may be compelled to resign and the Christian Socialists forced to seek the assistance of the Social Democrats with their 74 seats.

Outside observers anticipate eventual ratification of the treaty by Austria, even though the road may be rough which leads to its indorsement by the Austrian Parliament.

In recommending the treaty to Austrian public opinion, Dr. Schober emphasizes the guarantee given by the Tzechs of the integrity of Austrian territory. He points out that various schemes for partitioning Austria have reached the stage of serious discussion, as for instance one for handing over Salzburg and Tyrol to Bavaria and for giving Carinthia to Jugo-Slavia leaving Vienna as a sort of free town under the League of Nations, and shows that political uncertainty is destroying the financial credit of Austria and preventing its economic prosperity.

LIMITATION OF CORN ACREAGE IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Limitation of corn acreage and expansion of legume acreage for this year is advocated in a campaign begun here by the American Farm Bureau Federation. With the statement "surplus corn and low prices are old friends," the Illinois Agricultural Association state organization of farm bureaux, has taken up the movement. Illinois is one of the leading corn states.

It is explained that this movement is by no means a farmer's strike. It is said to mean merely that the organized farmer has decided not to grow a surplus of corn which cannot be absorbed on the market and which has this year "brought the price down to 25 cents a bushel below the cost of production."

Regulation of supply to demand has been a practice always followed by the manufacturer, it is pointed out. This is what the corn belt farmer is urged to do, especially in this State, Iowa, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota.

Taken in the aggregate, the income of the American farmer, says the American Farm Bureau Federation bulletin, is more dependent on what he gets directly or indirectly for his corn than for any other single crop.

BETTER OUTLOOK FOR MOTOR OWNERS

President of National Automobile Organization Sees Increased Exports, Finer Roads and an Improvement for Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Automobile production this year is not expected to exceed that of last, but better service to the individual car owner is looked for, according to Charles Clifton, president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. Needs of owners will be given more attention and the repair parts business of factories will be better organized.

"Government and other agencies will carry on studies of transportation costs which will effect owner economies," said Mr. Clifton. "Road development will give the motorist more value per vehicle. The export market will be better. If the allied debt is refunded, foreign trade will be measurably improved as the exchange rate will then readjust differences in currencies on a basis of comparative purchasing power. Dealers' inventories will be better balanced, so that there seldom will be delay and expense due to telegraphing the factory for parts. The owner will have a better idea of what his repairs are going to cost him. There will be increased emphasis on courtesy.

Hope For Greater Exports

"Improvement in export trade became noticeable in October. There had been a halting of demand in foreign markets as a direct result of the disturbed economic conditions throughout the world. A still greater improvement was noticed during November. Thus it is becoming evident that the curve of export trade has turned the corner and is now gradually directed upward.

"The real cause for optimism in foreign trade may be seen in the tendency to restore world-wide confidence. With it will be restored the exchange to such levels that the depreciated currencies will buy, if changed into dollars, practically the same quantity of goods in the United States as they do in country of issue.

"Leading financial authorities predict a prompt recovery in the truck market with the return of better general business in the spring. We shall find in our larger representative cities motor freight terminals exercising important influences on transportation and production. Consolidations of existing motor freight lines will be brought about in the interest of the larger terminal responsibilities to the shippers. In many instances we shall undoubtedly find that the railroads themselves will initiate the allocation of truck and freight car service.

More Money for Roads

"Anyone who has been shaken up on bad roads or has seen a good road fallen into disrepair may look upon 1922 with enthusiasm. The Townsend Act continues the usual $100,000,000 fund for new roads. It specifies that the taxpayers' money shall be protected by a maintenance fund so that a road once built will be permanent; that money shall be spent on an interrelated system so that a car owner will not suddenly come to a stoppage in some main highway where some particular official's influence ended. These measures will strengthen the state highway commissions in the efforts which most of them have made to provide a system of maximum use.

"State legislatures, for the most part, have adequate laws on their books. Barring some changes in the direction of uniformity we need no new laws. Fewer laws and more enforcement is the keynote for 1922. Stop overloading. Stop reckless driving. The legal side has been cared for in most states. The problem is one of action."

ARMENIAN REFUGEES FLED TO MANY PORTS

NEW YORK, New York—Ten thousand Armenian refugees have landed at Beirut, and other thousands have fled to Tripoli, Tyre and Sidon, the Near East Relief was informed in cable messages yesterday. When the French began withdrawing from Cilicia, these peoples, many of them suffering from lack of food and shelter, took flight to escape the Turks, the message said.

VETERANS PLEDGED TO DECLINE CASH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—To meet the objection that has been raised to the Bonus or Adjusted Compensation Bill, as those favoring the measure prefer to call it, that its passage will be followed by a scramble for the cash bonus on the part of those entitled to it, Robert G. Woodside, national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, is organizing a volunteer committee of 10,000, to pledge themselves and to obtain plegdes from others not to ask for cash, but to accept the bonus in the other ways provided for by the bill, such as the Adjusted Service Certificate, which consists of a paid-up insurance policy, worth several times as much as the cash payment, or the Land and Home Aid proposal, involving payments on the recipient's home, either in the city or country, 40 per cent greater than he can receive in cash.

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LAW SOUGHT ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Measure Filed With State Legislature to Provide Against the Cause and Effect of Depression

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Effort to solve the problem of unemployment and ameliorate its effects by legislation is made in a bill filed with the Massachusetts General Court by Henry L. Shattuck, State Representative, providing unemployment insurance. Through the measure, the petitioner says in explanation, "we shall not only create a reserve fund for the relief of those thrown out of employment in times of industrial depression, but we shall also give to every employer an incentive to provide steady employment by every means possible and we shall provide a deterrent to over-expansion of industry in boom periods."

Mr. Shattuck points out that the measure follows the general plan of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Farm laborers, domestic servants, state and other public employees, workers on vessels and common carriers in interstate or foreign commerce and employees of employers who employ less than three persons are exempted from the bill's provisions. Persons under 18 years of age or who receive more than $1500 a year are excluded, as well.

"Unemployment compensation," Mr. Shattuck explains, "is payable to those who are unemployed without fault and who cannot find employment or for whom employment cannot be found through the free employment offices or by other means. The amount of compensation is fixed at $1.50 a day, or 60 per cent of the average daily wage when last employed, whichever is less. Employees are not entitled to unemployment compensation during the first seven days of unemployment; nor are they entitled to compensation when voluntarily unemployed by reason of a strike or otherwise.

"The employers are required to insure their obligation, and the payments are made by the insured. The industries of the State may be divided into groups according to the risk of unemployment in each group, and the premiums in each group are to be based on this risk and provision may be made for a refund of part of the premium to employers who give steady work to their employees and thereby decrease the cost to the insurer of carrying the liability.

"The employers pay the entire cost of the premium, but by reason of the waiting period of seven days, the opportunity of providing part-time employment compensation, the low rate of compensation provided and the limited number of weeks in any one year in which it must be paid, and other provisions limiting the employer's obligation, the employees, while they pay nothing on the premium, share with the employers the burden of unemployment. The employers and the employees are in effect co-insurers, each bearing a part of the burden, and the provisions limiting the employer's obligation aim at affecting a fair distribution of this burden.

"The cost to the employer of insuring his obligation would vary according to the industry in which he was engaged and according to his own ability to keep his employees steadily employed, but by reason of the above-mentioned limitations to the employer's obligation the cost in any event would be only a very small percentage of the pay roll."

HYDRO POWER PLANT IN INDIANA FINANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The Indiana Public Service Commission has authorized the Indiana Hydroelectric Company to issue $4,500,000 of stock and $1,250,000 of 30-year, 7.5 per cent bonds at not less than 86 per cent of par in order to begin the development of a water-power project on the Tippe canoe River near Monticello. The company announces that the first part of the project will be a hydroelectric plant to cost $1,075,000. Four other plants are proposed.

The projects are backed by the Samuel Insull interests, which are identified with the Middle West Utilities Company of Chicago, the Central Illinois Public Service Company and the Interstate Public Service Company, with headquarters in this city.

RICH Gravies
THEY prevent waste because they make the meat go farther. Make yours luscious by flavoring them with plenty of the sauce with the Frenchy tang—
A-1 SAUCE

NEGROES DEMAND A CURB ON LYNCHING

Passage of Dyer Bill, Now Pending, Is Urged Upon Congress in Message From the Universal Negro Improvement Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Passage of the Dyer anti-lynching bill is urged upon Congress in a telegram sent to Washington by the Universal Negro Improvement Association, following a celebration of the emancipation of the Negro in the United States.

Congress is warned that there is an organized opposition to this bill; the bill, it is said, "would make an honest effort to put an end to the practice of the inhuman crime of lynching, as practiced by the unthinking mob upon the black race in America, and especially in the southern states."

"The framer of the bill," says the message, "appears to us a far-seeing, patriotic fellow-citizen and statesman who desires to save civilization and humanity from the perpetuation of those crimes of revenge and retaliation that races practice upon each other as they rise from one degree of progress to another.

"Rome, in her imperial day, practiced certain barbarities upon the ancient Britons (the Anglo-Saxons and the Anglo-Americans of today), and these very people are now practicing similar outrages, including burning and lynchings, upon the African race, at home and abroad, thus proving that humanity takes revenging crime from one age to the next, according to the growth and development of the race so afflicted. The perpetuation of crime through revenge and retaliation will not save the human race. The Dyer bill seeks, in this age of speedy racial accomplishments on the part of all people, to put an end to this evil, so that future generations may not suffer for the crimes of their forbears as practiced upon another race.

"Our race once had a noble past, and we shall, even by Divine prophecy, return to our own; hence we pray that all humanity will realize that there can be no permanent crushing out of the hopes of a mighty people, and no eternal destruction of their manhood. We pray that your Congress pass the anti-lynching bill so that from now and henceforth all men of all races will live at peace with each other, whether we live in America, Europe, Asia or Africa. Let the New Year be one of justice to all mankind, so that there will be no cause for organized dissatisfaction. We look to the Congress of the United States for protection in life and property. We were brought here against our will. We have served and are serving the country faithfully and well. We ask only for justice."

FLEET EFFICIENCY FLAG WON

NEW YORK, New York—The St. Mihiel, commanded by Capt. Woodbridge Oliver, has won the efficiency flag for the Atlantic Fleet of the Army Transport Service. The award, made by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, on recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, entitles the transport to fly the pennant at her mainmast for at least six months. The presentation will be made today when the vessel arrives from Panama.

PAPER MEN'S PAY ADJUSTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Reduction of 8 cents an hour in the pay of unskilled laborers, but none in that of some skilled men, was awarded in the settlement by the arbitration board of the wage dispute between 17 paper manufacturing concerns and their employees in the United States and Canada.

SYRACUSE NAMES CHANCELLOR

SYRACUSE, New York—The committee of the board of trustees of Syracuse University, selected to choose a successor to Chancellor James R. Day, who recently resigned, yesterday recommended Dr. Charles Wesley Flint, president of Cornell College of Mount Vernon, Iowa, for chancellor.

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READJUSTMENT IN PUBLIC UTILITIES

Massachusetts Department Sees Lower Gas, Electric and Trolley Rates in Prospect—Urges Local Control of Railroads

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Prospects of reduction in the cost of gas and electricity and lower trolley fares are seen by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Department in its report to the Legislature. Emphatic objection is registered, however, to any plan under the Federal Transportation Act which will convert the control of the New England railroads into the hands of trunk lines.

Devoting considerable space to the railroad question, the report expresses conviction that if Congress gives them the opportunity the people of New England can maintain a utility vital to their prosperity. In reply to the suggestion that solution of the problem of the New England roads could be obtained by New England people guaranteeing the obligations of the lines, the department says that the idea might have merit if the control of rates by which the income is to be obtained to insure the stability of the securities were to be in the New England states. The department asserts that control should go hand in hand with responsibilities.

"We have no doubt that if arrangements could be made by which the New England states, acting together, might as a district assume the control of their railroads, they could be successfully operated, a return obtained sufficient to give stability to their obligations, and their financial structure repaired. Under such conditions the states might well guarantee the integrity of the obligations."

"Home" Control Urged

"In the last analysis, the roads in New England must be maintained by the money of the people of New England, the same as the bridges, highways and every other means of intercommunication therein must primarily be supported by the people thereof. The giving up of the ownership and the control of the New England transportation system to those who have little or no interest in New England and no special knowledge of New England's problems and requirements will in no way relieve the burdens imposed upon the people of New England in their support, but will materially impair the influence of our inhabitants as to the manner in which they shall be operated and maintained.

"We believe that the solution of the difficulties of the New England transportation lines will be found by joint action of the New England states, looking toward a restoration by the federal government to the New England states as a district of the substantial control of the railroads, including rates, maintenance, operation and working conditions, and leaving to New England the responsibility of providing the means for adequately financing the roads. Surely the guarantee of the obligations of the railroads ought not to be undertaken on any lesser basis."

With regard to the street railways the commissioners note that the public has shown a disposition to cooperate in assisting the railways to get back to a financial condition where they will be able to render adequate service. This cooperation has been evidenced despite high fares and somewhat inferior service. Improvement during the past year has not been so marked that an appreciable reduction in fares has been possible but prospects are excellent for cuts during the coming year. In this trend the commission finds the one-man cars to be of material assistance.

Gas and Electric Companies

Prices for oil and coal used by gas and electric light companies receded in 1921, the department continues, but the severe business depression served to offset the reduction in commodity rates that might naturally have come. Some reductions have been made, it is added, and "should business prosperity return without any material disturbance in the price of coal and oil, further reductions may confidently be expected." The number of petitions for advances has fallen off, the public has generally accepted the situation, and the financial condition of the companies is much improved, the commission asserts.

Discussing the new "blue sky law," the commission announces that fairly complete registration has been attained, but that it is difficult to say what the final effect of the law will be. The commissioners declare that "it is obvious that this department can only aid in the prevention of fraud, and that, in order to attain effective results, the department must have the assistance not only of the police and law-enforcing agencies, but also of the various chambers of commerce and other persons interested in the enforcement of law." The commission urges extensive publicity regarding the aims of the statute, adding that the prevention of fraud depends on "an affirmative program of education."

Motor Bus Question

"It may be sufficient to say that the 'jitney' and 'jitney busses,'" says the department with regard to this element of transportation, "are rendering service in furnishing a means of transportation for passengers that can be provided in no other manner. In the few instances since the date of the last report where the 'jitneys' and trolleys have come into competition we understand that the 'jitney' has given way and the trolley has remained. It seems apparent that the 'jitney' or the 'jitney bus' and the trolley cannot compete to serve the same community along of upon the same or parallel lines or routes with advantage to either."

To provide service where no trolley service is available, or to extend and supplement service furnished by the trolley, seems to be the function of the jitney, the commission adds. In these fields its use should be encouraged as a valuable economic factor.

In fulfilling the provision of a legislative resolve which requested investigation into the comparative cost of service of different methods of transportation on the public highways, the commission reports the holding of a hearing and presents all data obtained. It reiterates, however, its statement of 1921 to the effect that accurate information "will probably not be available until a much more extensive use of the auto busses has been made and the figures of the operation carefully collated and studied."

ENGINEERS DISCUSS THE PATENT OFFICE AND SALARIES PAID

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Conditions in the United States patent office resulting, it was asserted, from the inadequate rates of pay, were the chief subject for discussion before the American Engineering Council of the Federated American Engineering Societies which convened here yesterday for a two-day session. The council has voted to cooperate with other agencies in a nation-wide campaign in behalf of reforms which it declares to be necessary for the protection of American industry and invention.

Resignations among the examiners of the patent office, according to Edwin J. Prindle, chairman of the council's patent committee, have continued "until now more than half of the force consists of young men fresh from college who have no knowledge whatever either of general or patent law." Twenty positions are unfilled, he added, because it has been impossible to get men qualified to pass the entrance examination, who will accept the salary offered.

"At the same time," Mr. Prindle declared, "the work of the patent office has increased by leaps and bounds.

"The position in the government service which is most analogous to that of a primary examiner is that of a United States district judge. For the examiner, in the first instance, must pass upon the validity of the patent to be granted, as to whether the alleged invention is novel, as compared with the prior art, and to whether the novelty rises to the dignity of an invention as distinguished from the mere skill of the calling.

"The opinion of the primary examiner is so respected by the United States judges that when a defendant in an infringement suit contends that the patent is invalid because the invention is shown in some earlier patent, and the record in the patent office shows that the examiner considered that particular patent, the judges usually will not disturb the examiner's findings on the question, unless there is very persuasive evidence to the contrary and which was not before the primary examiner. In all cases where the examiner allows a patent, his decision is not reviewed nor supervised by the commissioner of patents in those cases. They amount to 99 per cent of the patents granted.

"When the salary of a primary examiner was fixed in 1848 (at $2500), Congress apparently considered the position as comparable with that of a United States district judge, for the salaries of the two positions were the same. The United States district judges now receive from $7500 to $10,500, depending upon the populousness of their districts; but the vitally important and long forgotten examiners have only had one increase of 8 per cent in that time."

WEYBRIDGE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Ambassador of the United States is not the first distinguished personage who has been welcomed to the little village on the banks of the Thames, nor the first who has sought refuge among the pine trees and heather and gorse from the stress of public affairs and the fiery furnace of politics, as M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire called it when, in the storm and strife of Paris in 1851, he wrote to his friend Mrs. Austin, who with her husband had escaped from the revolution of 1848 and found refuge in the little Surrey village where she lived till 1867.

St. Hilaire, who was secretary to the French Government in 1848 and was afterward Minister of Foreign Affairs, saw Weybridge for the first time in 1849 and from henceforth it held a place in his heart. "I assure you Weybridge is the place in England I love best. . . . Weybridge tempts me strongly."

It was while the John Austins were at Weybridge that the celebrated work on jurisprudence was written by John Austin and finished by his clever wife, who was the translator of many German books, among them "The Story Without an End." It was to her little house at Weybridge called Nutfield that so many of her French friends were attracted that she playfully wrote "The dreaded French invasion has come off this year and has taken the direction of Weybridge," and there right royally she entertained them "seated under the arbre vert of my old nut trees." On another occasion she remarked that Weybridge had been a perfect tourbillon of visitors, chiefly foreigners.

Among them were Mr. Guizot, whose "English Revolution" she translated; Mr. Lavergne, the author and political economist; the Comte de Paris, Le Comte A. de Circourt, author and art critic; Mr. de Rémusat, author and journalist, of whom St. Hilaire wrote: "his first visit in England will be Nutfield," and Victor Cousin, the philosopher and member of the Legislative Council in Paris who, before he arrived at the modest cottage residence of the Austins, wrote to his hostess, I come to England to see you and you alone."

Weybridge at that time had not begun greatly to extend itself and was described by Fanny Kemble, whose connection with it covered a period of 40 years, as "a rather deserted looking but most picturesque village." It was here so many happy days of her girlhood were spent in a house—Eastlands—which she describes as the "last decent dwelling on that side of the village."

"The straggling little village," she says, "lay on the edge of a wild heath and common country, a region of light, sandy soil, hiding its agricultural poverty under a mantle of golden gorse and purple heather, with large tracts of aromatic pinewood and one or two points of really fine scenery where the wild moorland rolls itself up into ridges, and arises to crests of considerable height which command extensive and beautiful views such as the one from the summit of St. George's Hill."

Here Charles Kemble and his amusing and talented family enjoyed an open air life, though Fanny declared that her father, like most men, had no taste for the country, but her mother was very happy in her small cottage habitation.

The girls followed no regular studies during the summers at the cottage. "We lived chiefly in the open air on the heath, in the beautiful wood above the meadows of Brooklands and in the neglected picturesque inclosure of Portmore Park, whose tenantless half-ruined mansion and noble cedars, with the lovely windings of the river Wey in front, made it a place an artist would have delighted to spend his hours in."

Their cottage, she says, was backed by the wild purple swell of the common which was crested by a fine fir wood, a beautiful rambling scrambling ground full of romantic associations. It was these associations and the past glories of the place that gave it at the time she wrote the desolate, deserted appearance she mentions, for the two houses of Portmore and Oatlands no longer kept up the state that had once been theirs. The Palace of Oatlands was built in 1538 by Henry VIII for Anne of Cleves, it is said, though she never occupied it. The palace was a favorite resort of Queen Elizabeth who found it a convenient distance from the court at Hampton. When the rushes on the floor of the royal rooms needed clearing away, she had only to step on to her barge on the Thames and lie at Hampton till the Elizabethan spring cleaning had been effected. James I and Charles I were also frequent visitors to the Palace, and Charles' son Henry was born there. There are two declarations issued from Oatlands that have a particular interest. One bears the name of General Fairfax, and the other is signed "Charles Rex." It was the last declaration sent out by the King before his trial, as he rested at his palace on his way to London.

There is little left to mark the site of the Palace. Two buildings sprang up successively on the site which bore the name of Oatlands, the beautiful grounds of which comprised St. George's Hill. It was here that Frederick, Duke of York, son of George III, brought his Prussian bride, whose good deeds are still remembered in the village.

With the Duke of York came his equerry, Captain Bunbury and his wife, nicknamed by Oliver Goldsmith "Little Comedy." And here came also her mother, Mrs. Horneck and sister, Mrs. Gwyn, Goldsmith's beloved Jessamy Bride, and a great gathering of brilliant and witty people whom Frederick like to gather round him, though Charles Greville with his caustic wit declared it was the worst managed establishment in England. Horace Walpole and Richard Brinsley Sheridan were always on the road between London and Weybridge, according to Creevy.

It was at Oatlands that Charlotte, Princess of Wales, and her husband, Leopold, afterward King of the Belgians, spent the first days of their married life. She delighted in the beautiful gardens and loved the birds and all the simple pleasures of country life. "I know only one Court that can impart a pleasant feeling to my heart," she wrote, "and that is the Court of Nature."

The beautiful domain of Oatlands passed through many hands before it became what Fanny Kemble called "a country inn, very pleasant to those who had not known it as the house of former friends." In her time it was rented by Lord Francis Egerton, who eventually bought St. George's Hill, which in all its wild beauty continued in the possession of the Egerton family till lately, when it became the home of numbers of people who built beautiful houses where the wild birds used to hold possession and bluebells used to carpet the ground.

Besides the many distinguished English guests that came to visit Mrs. Austin, there are three that stand out and may be mentioned in this inadequate sketch of a village filled with so much interest. Those three are Robert Louis Stevenson, who stayed at the little inn at the top of the heath, and there corrected the proofs of "Treasure Island"; George Eliot, who first met her husband, Mr. Cross, at Mansfield, the home of her parents, in 1869, and who again visited Weybridge in 1880 after her marriage; and Charles Dickens, whose paperweight and trinket case presented by Miss Dickens when she lived with Miss Hogarth in a little house next the Ship Inn, are still preserved by old residents in the village.

Reproduced by permission.

The heath at the back of the Kembles' house

SENATORIAL CANDIDATE

PORTLAND, Maine — Frederick Hale, United States Senator from Maine, has announced his candidacy for renomination at the primaries next June. He is completing his first term.

LABOR TO OPPOSE INDUSTRIAL COURTS

Mr. Gompers to Fight Proposed Plan in New York to Compel Submission of Disputes to an Industrial Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Organized Labor, with Samuel Gompers as first spokesman, has begun its fight against legislative adoption in this State of the Kansas Industrial Court plan or any modification of it. Mr. Gompers makes it clear that union Labor throughout the country is in this fight, so that the bill that has been drawn up by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation for introduction at Albany transcends the bounds of a local issue and becomes of national interest.

This bill would compel the submission of impending industrial disputes to an industrial commission. Against it, Mr. Gompers will use all his force, holding that the bill would impose involuntary servitude upon the workers, that it would not prevent strikes, but would make law-abiding union men law-breakers. He tells employers that in pushing such legislation here and elsewhere they are playing with fire and he insists that it is impossible to prevent workers by law from ceasing work when cessation is the one means by which conditions of their life and labor can be improved and industrial justice secured.

Fewer Attempts Failed

"There are two paramount reasons why such a bill should not be introduced, much less made into law," says Mr. Gompers.

"First, the bill is entirely wrong in principle and contrary to the Constitution of the United States, inasmuch as it proposes to enforce compulsory labor, or involuntary servitude.

"Second, it will not work because it will not be obeyed.

"It is announced in New York that the bill will be modeled partly after the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada and partly after the Court of Industrial Relations Act of Kansas. Under neither of these acts has there been a prevention of strikes and lockouts.

"The Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act went into effect on March 27, 1907. From 1907 to 1916 only two years passed in which less than half of all employees engaged in cessation of work did so in violation of the law. In every other year from 60 to 98 per cent of all employees affected by industrial disputes in Canada violated the law. The law did not prevent industrial disputes, but it did make law-breakers out of the overwhelming majority of those workmen who ceased work.

Kansas Strikers Increased

"The same has been the case in Kansas. There have been more strikes in Kansas since the enactment of the Court of Industrial Relations Law than in any other similar period in the history of the State.

"The aspirations of liberty loving men and women cannot be curbed by law, and if they could be so curbed our civilization would soon begin a rapid decline and decay.

"The employing interests of New York believe that by the enactment of such a law workmen can be compelled to accept unjust and arbitrary decrees. They believe that they can weaken or destroy the voluntary organizations of the workers and they believe that they can enforce the acceptance of lower wages. American workmen will never accept injustice no matter in what guise or with what force it may be presented. Neither will they accept involuntary servitude.

"My advice to the employers is that they reconsider their proposal. The American Labor movement is constructive in its purposes, democratic in its methods and extremely patient in its efforts to achieve progress in the face of unreasoning and unreasonable reactionary opposition.

"When President Harding suggested to the United States Congress in his recent message the enactment of a law similar to that now contemplated in New York, Senator Stanley of Kentucky declared that the President was 'playing with fire.' That warning is commended to the thoughtful consideration of the employers."

ELECTRIC LIGHT BULB MONOPOLY ALLEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the General Electric Company exercises a complete monopoly over the production of electric light bulbs throughout the United States, exacting extortionate tribute, was charged yesterday by Samuel Untermyer, counsel to the Lockwood Committee, on the resumption of the committee's hearings.

Mr. Untermyer declared that the people of the United States paid the General Electric Company more than $100,000,000 tribute annually on bulbs, according to documentary evidence collected by the committee. It was said that the company's gross income in 1920 amounted to $275,758,488 and its operating expenses were $231,494,445, leaving a net profit of $26,420,616 before the payment of fixed charges.

The committee also heard proposals from real estate owners and landlords for modifications of the emergency rent laws to meet present conditions, also plans for relieving the present housing congestion. It was proposed that the rent cases be withdrawn from the municipal courts and turned over to a group of expert commissioners for decision, also that people be urged to move out into the suburbs.

CITY-OWNED OIL WELL MAY ERADICATE TAXES

LONG BEACH, California—A municipally-owned oil well, heralded as a possible tax eradicator, started the flow of finances into the city treasury yesterday when a contract was made by Long Beach with an oil company for sale of 15,000 barrels of oil, the city's initial allotment of the production. The contract price was $1.21 a barrel. The well is producing between 300 and 500 barrels a day, having been drilled by a private corporation on city ground by agreement under which the city gets 40 per cent of the oil produced and the operating company 60 per cent.

VOTE IS AGAINST MEDICINAL LIQUOR

Majority of Physicians in 19 States Do Not Regard Beer, Wine or Whisky Necessary

CHICAGO, Illinois—(By The Associated Press)—A majority of the physicians in 19 states, representing all sections of the country, in reply to an alcoholic questionnaire sent out by The Journal of the American Medical Association, asserted they did not regard beer and wine as necessary therapeutic agents in the practice of medicine. A majority of the physicians made a similar assertion in regard to whisky.

About four-fifths of these physicians declared there were no instances in their practices where suffering or death had resulted from enforcement of the prohibition laws, and about three-fifths favored restrictions in prescribing whisky, beer and wine.

In the 19 states, 6797 physicians replied that they did not consider whisky a necessary therapeutic agent in the practice of medicine and 6519 asserted that they had found it of value.

Beer as a therapeutic agent was supported by 2668 physicians and opposed by 9982.

The result of the replies from eastern states follows:

	Whisky		Beer		Wine	
State	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Connecticut.	237	156	119	71	153	253
Delaware ..	47	26	19	55	10	55
Georgia	219	281	114	769	273	380
Michigan ..	470	554	247	769	273	793
Ohio	721	931	328	1,316	418	1,222
Penn'vania.	1,414	1,138	611	1,930	817	1,706

GULF REFINING SUIT FOR WAR CLAIMS ENDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Hearing of the suit brought by the Gulf Refining Company to recover more than $8,700,000 from the government for use of its ships during the war ended yesterday in the United States Court of Claims. The company claimed $11,489,000, gross, for use of and damage to its ships, but conceded that the government was entitled to a credit of about $2,725,000 which the company had collected in excess of cost of operation.

Among the vessels involved is the tanker Gulflight, the torpedoing of which generally is included among the contributory causes to the United States entering the war.

Sir Ernest Glover, director of ship management for the British Ministry of Shipping, was a witness in the case. He testified that the compensation given British owners in similar cases were very "unpalatable" to them and should not be taken as a basis of adequate settlement since it had been entirely a matter "of the King's grace."

"We could not squeeze the neutral as we could our British nationals," he added.

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FIJI SENDS CALL TO OVERSEAS LABOR

Natives' Inadaptability to Modern Conditions Makes Cultivation of Waste Land by the Japanese Imperative, Writer Says

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The Crown Colonies of Great Britain have recently been regarded with a reawakened interest, and the method by which they are governed direct from London, their status, now and in the future, and their affairs generally have been the subjects for much discussion between those interested in imperial affairs.

Owing to the aftermath of debt and extravagance left by the war, a new political party of economists, known uneuphoniously enough as the "Anti-Wasters," has sprung up in England, and the teachings of this post-war product have apparently spread to Fiji where, it has just been announced, the Legislative Council has adjourned sine die, as the elected members have refused to vote supplies. These members have sent a telegram to the Secretary of State for the colonies protesting against the sum of $40,000 being spent on the construction of a new government house. The message laid down half of this amount at which the work could be done. There can be no doubt that the large accumulated deficit, which now totals £200,000, is giving cause for anxiety in spite of the record revenue for this year. The elected members consider that they have a further grievance as they assert that certain of the proposed new taxes would injure industry.

Labor Called in From Elsewhere

The prosperity or otherwise of Fiji is based to a large extent on the supply of labor from external sources, as the native Fijian is too indolent to work any harder than is absolutely necessary and the natural fertility of the land reduces the required effort to a minimum. In these circumstances labor has been sought from abroad and many Indians are now employed in Fiji. The state of affairs caused by the presence of these Asiatics is far from satisfactory and the antipathy between the immigrants and the aborigines is very marked. The Indians have realized that the natural laziness of the islanders has made them indispensable and recently celebrated this knowledge by carrying out the most disastrous strike in the history of Fiji. The effect of the Indians ceasing work was to paralyze the staple industries for over six months with lamentable results to the trade of the islands. Political power is now being claimed by the Indians, who number 60,000, and the imperial government, who, of course, have to take the broadest possible view of their empire obligations, have exerted pressure for the granting of the privileges claimed. It is therefore felt in some quarters that the Indian element will obtain control in Fiji, which might then become an Asiatic colony to the ultimate exclusion of the Europeans.

In the circumstances of the unsatisfactory state of affairs brought about by the presence of the Indians, it is interesting to turn to the views of one eminently qualified to express an opinion on the subject of an alternative source from which to draw labor for the development of Fijian industries. The authority referred to is Sir Bickham Escott, former Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific, who drew attention to the fact that the large export of sugar from the Hawaiian Islands—which in one year amounted to 640,000 tons, or nearly six times as much as that exported from Fiji in the same year—was due mainly to the efficient labor of the Japanese, who then numbered in Hawaii 97,000 as compared with 23,770 Hawaiians. By interfering with free emigration from India, and by prohibiting entirely the emigration of laborers to Fiji and other Brtish colonies under any system of agreement between employer and employed, the Indian Government was doing its best to hamper, if not to destroy, the sugar industry in those British colonies which have looked hitherto to India for their labor supply.

Japanese Workers Available

Fiji is only about 1000 miles further from Japan than Honolulu, Hawaii's capital, and if the source of labor supply open hitherto to Fiji is to be cut off, it would be to the advantage of Fiji and Japan if suitable and satisfactory arrangements could be made for enlisting the services of Japanese laborers in cultivating some of the rich land in Fiji which, so far, owing to want of labor, has remained untouched by the plow. Fifty or sixty thousand laborers could easily be absorbed in Fiji within a comparatively short time. In the Solomon Islands, also, which exceed in area the Fiji Islands, the latter being themselves larger than all the British West Indies put together, with the exception of the Bahama and Bermuda groups, there is a demand for labor which Japan could readily supply; and it is possible that in other groups of islands, now under the control of the High Commissioner for the western Pacific, none could be found for Japanese settlers.

In regard to the entry of Japanese into Australia, Sir Bickham Escott is treading on more than merely contentious ground but his views are nevertheless worthy of the greatest respect. He said that he hesitated to suggest that any part of Australia should be opened to emigrants from Japan, knowing how strongly held is the view that Australia should be kept white, but that there is no gainsaying the fact, the truth of which was impressing itself to many Australians, that no permanent development of the Northern Territory of Australia can take place if the country is not thrown open to others than Europeans. Japan had proved Great Britain's most loyal and faithful ally ever since the first treaty of alliance between the two powers was concluded, and it would be difficult to overestimate the value of Japan's friendship throughout the war, especially in the Western Pacific, as he could testify from actual experience.

That sooner or later Japan must obtain some further outlet for her surplus population had been recognized for some time by her government, as he had gathered during the course of conversations which he had had during the war at Government House at Suva with two distinguished admirals of the imperial Japanese Navy. If Great Britain were to point the way for such outlet, and were to lend its assistance in carrying out any well considered scheme of Japanese emigration, not only would the ties which bind Great Britain and Japan be strengthened, but waste places in the western Pacific, for which England is responsible, would soon share in the prosperity which has followed the work of Japanese laborers in the Hawaiian Islands.

There can be no doubt that the present financial stringency of the Fijian Islands would be greatly relieved, if not altogether removed, if the question of a plentiful supply of efficient labor for the full development of the island industries could be assured.

GRAZIERS' LAND SETTLEMENT PLAN

New South Wales Labor Ministry Receives Offer to Subdivide Large Estates Into Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—In the resumption of large areas of land held for grazing purposes by pastoralists, or graziers as they are often called, the state governments have more often antagonized than conciliated the sheep and cattle men. The new policy, however, is to recognize that the large landholders should be enlisted as allies in the closer settlement scheme essential for Australian security and development.

An excellent illustration of the approaching new understanding between the Labor Ministry of this state and the pastoralists whose lands are likely to be cut up or reduced to find areas for new settlers, is the plan which has been put before the government by the Graziers Association of New South Wales. This subdivisional scheme was thought out by a special committee appointed by the association and it is based in large measure on the proposals of Digby Johns, a New South Wales pastoralist.

Estates Would Be Revalued

Under the graziers' plan, the 1500 large landholders affected would be allowed to retain the homestead in each case and an area worth, with the home, about £21,000. The remainder of the holding would be sold to new settlers at the yearly rate of one or two farms, each worth £3000. The valuation of the land would be made by the local land board and all estates would be periodically surveyed by district surveyors. At the end of 16½ years each owner's estate, other than the homestead, would be again valued and, if necessary, further subdivided. Thus from 1500 to 2000 new farms would be made available each year in the area covered by the scheme.

In each case the landholder would make the subdivided farm areas ready for immediate occupancy by the immigrant or new settler. The cost of preparing the land as a farm would be covered by a state payment to the pastoralist of up to £500. The new settler would buy direct from the owner. Under the contract the purchaser would pay a deposit of 10 per cent of the value of the farm and repay the remainder in 10 equal annual installments with interest at 6½ per cent. When these payments had been concluded the farmer would repay to the government the £500 advanced for the preparatory work, and the additional 300 which the state would have lent for the purpose of the erection of a dwelling house.

In the case of returned soldier settlers it is proposed that the state should pay the first two installments, equal to say £600, thus leaving the soldier free of any drain on his capital for that period. In order that values of land should not slump by enforced sales where the demand does not exist, the graziers suggest that the number of sales in each district be regulated. Among the recommendations is the temporary suspension in bad seasons of both the subdividing process and the new settlers' repayment of installments.

Government Expected to Accede

The area comprised in the graziers' scheme takes in all estates within the 10-inch rainfall line, and it includes Crown lands and some heavily timbered country. Mr. Johns, whose land settlement plans were recently dealt with in The Sydney Morning Herald, points out that a change from the old system is essential. In 20 years the state government had settled only 250 farmers per year and 4000 out of the total 5000 of these farmers were in arrears in rent, the total rental arrears amounting to £650,000. A continuance of such operations would be deplorable, said Mr. Johns.

The new cooperative plan will not only release a large sum of money each year for new investment, but will make the grazier a cooperator and a satisfied man, while the new farmer will find himself in friendly surroundings and with his farm ready to be carried on profitably. It is, therefore likely that the Labor Government will welcome the new proposals, especially as by so doing they will not be courting the resentment of the powerful pastoral interests.

APPEAL ISSUED BY VIENNA UNIVERSITY

Population Urged to Subscribe Funds With Which to Purchase Up-to-Date Facilities

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—No more eloquent proof could be adduced of the plight of Austrian educational institutions than the following appeal from the rector magnificus of the world-famed University of Vienna, to the population of this city.

"One of the most precious treasures of culture over which the small Republic of Austria still disposes, the center of Austrian research and higher education, the most important pillar of learning, is threatened with destruction.

"The University of Vienna has contributed for centuries to the fame of the city; it has sent out scholars into all the world, and has united the intellectual life of Vienna with that of the whole world. Throughout all Europe and on the further side of the world-ocean, it is well known, and many thousands of earnest seekers after knowledge have made their pilgrimage here. It is the pride of Vienna, and one of the finest blossoms of her culture, her physical science, and her civilization.

Obligation of "Average" Citizenry

"The fate of the university, whose economic life, powers of research and intellectual forces are endangered by the poverty of the state, cannot be a matter of indifference to anybody. Every single individual, whether he or she has studied at this fount of wisdom or not, is under obligations to Alma Mater Viennensis. Everybody must cooperate in preventing the University of Vienna from sinking to the level of a small university, unable to keep pace any longer with the great foreign universities among which it has hitherto stood in the front rank. Nobody can allow himself to be excluded from this great work of glory and gratitude.

"We appeal, therefore, to the people of Vienna, who must regard the fate of the university as a part of their own fate, to come to its help with generous donations, and also to join the association founded for the maintenance and extension of the university.

"Every Viennese should regard it as an honorable and sacred duty to help in this noble work, so far as his means permit. In showing honor to this world-renowned university he honors himself."

This appeal is signed by the rector magnificus, Prof. Dr. Gustav Reichl; by the burgomaster of Vienna, the governor of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, and other prominent persons. It is gratifying to see that a generous response was quickly made to this appeal. Baron Louis Rothschild, chief of the Vienna house of Rothschild, has given 3,000,000 crowns toward the 20,000,000 crowns which the university needs every year.

Ancient Seat of Learning

The appeal was the outcome of a public meeting called by the university authorities to discuss the best means for carrying on the work of the university, which is seriously imperiled by the deplorable financial and economic conditions prevailing not only in Vienna but throughout Austria.

The University of Vienna is the second oldest German (language) university in the world. It was originally founded in 1365, and a marble tablet in the great hall contains a complete list of the names of the rectors since that date. It was entirely reorganized under Maria Theresa The present buildings which form a vast quadrangular structure in the early Tuscan Renaissance style were erected 50 years ago. In peace times the university had a staff of nearly 400 professors and lecturers, and between 7000 and 8000 students.

It has been for centuries a center of learning and culture, not only for Austria, but for countries far beyond her borders. Now through the unhappy state of the small Republic of Austria the university finds itself deprived of all means for continuing its work of education and research. In spite of all the efforts of the government and all the help received from generous friends its various departments, institutes, seminaries, laboratories, and the like are so restricted in their incomes that they can no longer fulfill their proper duties.

The new chemical institute, whose buildings were long ago completed, cannot begin work, as it lacks all the necessary equipment. There is no money to buy necessary apparatus, the cost of which has risen to fantastic prices when it comes to paying in Austrian crowns.

Dearth of New Literature

But no department of the university has suffered more than the library. This is a magnificent apartment built on the model of that at St. Genevieve in Paris, and contains over 500,000 volumes. Before the war the reading-rooms were amply supplied with the most important literary and scientific books and reviews and newspapers of the principal countries in Europe and America, but since the outbreak of the great war none of these has been received. During the war it was not possible to procure them, and since the armistice prices of foreign books and papers are far too high to be purchased with the depreciated Austrian crown. It is hardly possible to overestimate the loss to Austrian study and learning occasioned by the absence of these most necessary aids to education. Further, the work of professors, teachers and students, often very important and valuable, cannot be published and circulated because of the prohibitively high cost of printing.

On the personal side the university has suffered and is still suffering greatly from depleted funds. Salaries of professors and lecturers have been raised time after time, but even now they do not really represent one-third of the amount paid in peace times. It is no wonder that the university finds it almost impossible to fill vacancies in the faculty with prominent teachers from foreign universities, and also no wonder that the most brilliant professors and teachers now in the university are constantly being attracted to universities abroad which can offer far higher salaries and assure the recipients a more certain and comfortable existence.

One can only hope that the appeal for assistance now made by the university will meet with such a response that it may gradually regain the pre-eminent position it has held in the educational world for so many centuries.

PRACTICABLE WAY TO EVEREST'S TOP

Expedition in Hope of Reaching Summit Early Next Summer, via a Sharp Two-Mile Ridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England — A practicable way to the summit of Mt. Everest and one not presenting any insuperable difficulties has been discovered by Mr. Mallory and Mr. Bullock. Such was the good news announced by Sir George Younghusband at a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, of which he is the president. This means that the conquest of the highest mountain in the world is now within measurable distance. It is hoped that this object will be attained next year during May or June, which are considered the best months for climbing the Himalayas.

The expedition of the present year, said Sir George, had accomplished its object. After persistently probing round the mountain in many different directions, Mr. Mallory and Mr. Bullock had succeeded in reaching a point on one of the buttress ridges of Mt. Everest from which the way to the summit seemed reasonably practicable. This point was on the northeastern arete, and was some 6000 feet below the summit. The climbers were satisfied that from there the summit might be reached without meeting any insuperable difficulty from the actual configuration of the mountain.

Survey of Everest Group

In addition to this main result, the Indian Survey officers, Major Morshead and Captain Wheeler had surveyed 13,000 square miles, mostly of unknown country, and had made a detailed photographic survey of the whole Everest group. Mr. Wollaston had made valuable and interesting collections of the plants, birds, animals and insects. Dr. Heron had made a geological survey of the region between Mt. Everest and the Brahmaputra, and Col. Howard Bury had sent home a series of dispatches and photographs which revealed to the world combined mountain and forest beauty of a grandeur nowhere surpassed, and which from now onward would be available for the perpetual enjoyment of mankind.

All this had been accomplished at a cost—excluding what the Government of India may have expended in survey—of about £5000. "For these satisfactory results," said the president, "we are mainly indebted to the fine leadership of Col. Howard Bury. But about that and about the conduct of the other members of the expedition I shall have more to say when we welcome them back in the Queen's Hall.

Officials Cooperated

"I wish, however," he continued, "on behalf of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club, here at once to acknowledge with great gratitude the support the expedition has received both from the Government of India and from the Tibetan authorities. Lord Chelmsford, Lord Reading, Lord Rawlinson, and Lord Ronaldshay have all lent the expedition their keenest support, and from Colonel Ryder, the Surveyor-General, and Mr. Bell at Lhasa, they have received the greatest assistance.

"Most satisfactory of all," Sir George declared, "the Tibetan officials and people have been thoroughly friendly and helpful, and Col. Howard Bury, in his final dispatch, says that the Tibetans were quite sorry the expedition was leaving." All this was well enough, he continued, but it was only the first step. The real tussle was to come. They had ascertained that there was a way up, but they had now to find men who could stand the unusual atmospheric conditions and the extreme cold which they would encounter on those crucial two miles of knife-edge ridge. Endurance and determination in the extreme would be required.

Expedition Will Start Early

All they could do by careful staff work, however, the president stated, and by making use of all the experience available to help the climbers, they would do. The expedition would have to be reorganized for its final object, and a new leader found, for Colonel Bury had been away for two successive years, and his home in Ireland needed his attention.

Besides the chief of the expedition, Sir George said in conclusion, they would want six men for the climbing party. Some members of this year's expedition would, it was hoped, be able to go out again, and it was gratifying to know that most of those Himalayan coolies, who were specially enlisted for this year's work, had already volunteered to join next year's party. May and June were considered to be the best months for climbing Mt. Everest, and therefore the expedition would have to leave Darjeeling about March 21.

PROFIT-SHARING IN INDUSTRIES URGED

J. R. Clynes, British Labor Leader, Offers Plan Which in His Opinion Is an Alternative for the Direct Action Method

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England — For some months past there have been no strikes of any serious magnitude in Great Britain, and this welcome era of peace, after the tempestuous period upon which industry entered after the armistice, has allowed the more far-sighted among the workers' leaders to make their voices heard in favor of other methods of ameliorative action than that of the strike. That there was room for resort to alternative tactics is evident when it is stated that the number of strikes and lockouts during the year 1920 was higher than during any year since such statistics have been recorded, and that the loss to the workers and to the nation as a whole from this cause was almost incalculable.

One of the alternative policies which has recently been urged is that of arbitration, and this suggestion has received the approval of J. R. Clynes. He makes certain stipulations, however, which will be indorsed by most moderate people, whether workers or employers. In a recent article in the press, while not admitting that trade unionism should forgo the strike weapon, he nevertheless expresses the opinion that its strength is in the possession of it rather than in the employment. Recognizing, however, that a strike is no remedy for Labor's troubles, he is prepared to recommend arbitration as a general alternative upon three conditions. He would require adequate guarantees of competence and impartiality in any court of arbitration to be established. Secondly, a minimum wage and a guarantee of a life standard are to be fundamental. The third and most important condition is the apportionment of the profits and gains of industry which accrue from the service of those employed in it. Mr. Clynes refers to the profit-sharing element in the last coal settlement, and the results of this experiment will, it must be agreed, have much influence upon the question.

Workers' Logical Reward

In considering the return which the workers ought to obtain from industry as a result of their share in its operations it is obvious that it is not exorbitant for them to expect a set of rewards which might be summed up as follows: security of employment, good home conditions, ample food and clothing, comfort, opportunities for self-improvement, reasonable prospects in life for children, and a voice in control of working conditions. The workers are justified in complaining that the present state of affairs in industry does not insure these results. On the other hand, as some of the ablest leaders are pointing out, the strike method is futile when viewed as an instrument for achieving these ends.

As S. G. Hobson recently pointed out, at a meeting of trade unionists at Liverpool, since the unions were admittedly the economic shield of the worker, the time had come for them to concern themselves not only with one but with every economic factor—rent, food, clothing and security. Today the trade unions were faced with the danger of loss of membership and loss of power. The only way to retain and to increase the power they possessed immediately after the war was to show an intellectual response to new ideas and to expand into a wider usefulness. They must either go on as they had been doing for the last 50 years, or they must say quite definitely that new ideas, new functions, and new factors had to be taken into account, and that trade union organizations must be made more elastic and capable of dealing with new circumstances as they arose.

Trade Unionists as Collectors

Mr. Hobson made the novel proposal that trade unionists should act as rent collectors for the owners of the houses in which their members live. He calculated that in Manchester alone, if the 100,000 workers affiliated to the Trades and Labor Council were to appoint their unions as their agents the Labor Government would benefit to the extent of £50,000 a year. The £50,000 would be composed of the usual 2½ per cent commission which is charged by rent solicitors. And not only, under this scheme, would the trade unions act as collectors, but they would have a voice in the fixing of the amount of individual rents.

In adding to this proposal the further suggestion that half the commission thus earned should be applied to the funds of the Guild Council for the district Mr. Hobson indicated the most powerful instrument which is now being advocated for the acquisition by the workers of the desirable set of amenities indicated above. To many young labor men and their sympathizers it is the extension of the guild system which affords the most effective and at the same time the most practicable means of uplift. Those claims of Labor which stress the need of security of employment and a voice in control afford the key to the growing popularity of the guild solution.

Sure of Regular Salary

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are familiar with the establishment of these two conditions as part of the constitution of the building guilds. It will be remembered that the worker under this system receives a regular salary whether the day is fine or wet, whether he loses time or not. Further, the conduct of the policy of the guilds is in the hands of the members, who are all workers of one grade or another.

These conditions make so strong an appeal that the guild plan is now spreading to other industries. The Trade Unions Guild Council which was set up not long ago at Manchester is earnestly endeavoring to propagate the idea among trade unionists. The sum of £50,000,000 has been mentioned as being necessary for the purpose in view, and large though this sounds, it is pointed out that it is not such a great amount as is wasted on strikes and lockouts.

INDIA'S FOREST RESOURCES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—The resources of India in forestry are not generally appreciated. Those of British India are vigorously exploited but the observation does not apply to the same extent to the native states and it has been well declared that this is a direction in which the Chamber of Princes might adopt a constructive policy. In Jammu, Kashmir Chamba, the Simla Hill states, Baroda, Mysore and Travancore the position is comparable to that prevalent in British India, but it is affirmed that more might be done in the devlopment of the less valuable type of forest such as occurs so frequently on the plains of northern India and which has a direct bearing on the prosperity of the inhabitants in respect of fuel, grazing and small timber. While it is impossible to expect native states to build up forest estates at great expense from a poor product, it has been proposed that a number of states might fairly combine to secure the services of the really trained expert who could advise on development and lay out a program which should look ahead for a term of several years.

ADVENTURES IN WILD NEW GUINEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Fresh from his experiences among the natives in the northwest of Western Australia, William J. Jackson, film operator, was dispatched by Australasian Films Limited to New Guinea with an expedition sent by the Commonwealth Government. The hardships of that dash into unknown New Guinea would make a remarkable book, and the pictures which Mr. Jackson has obtained are even more graphic.

In a motor launch, the Wattle, the expedition cruised along the coast of New Guinea, three times grounding on uncharted reefs, and each time, the hydrographic staff carefully corrected the charts carried. A week or so later a storm picked up the Wattle and impaled it on a coral spur. After unwelcome labor in a shade temperature of 104 degrees, the launch was refloated.

In one place the visitors found that the people were still in the neolithic age, stone axes and adzes being in general use. The camera expert was interested in the weaving of cloth by the natives. A special tree was selected and cut down with a stone adze. The bark was beaten and loosened, turned inside out, and placed in the sun to dry. Then it was soaked in water and again dried. Finally it was cut into lengths with a sharpened flat stone like a chisel.

The journey up the Ramu River, in New Guinea, was rendered difficult by the hidden logs and sometimes only four and one-half miles were covered in the day. Sixty days were spent in that river, the Wattle pushing up about 170 miles.

ASSYRIAN-CHALDEAN STATE IS PROPOSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The Assyrian-Chaldean delegation has addressed to the French Government a memorandum to reclaim the right of creating in Upper Mesopotamia an autonomous Assyrian-Chaldean state, with the collaboration of France. The memorandum recalls that this right has been already conceded to the Assyrian-Chaldean people with many a repetition during the deliberations of the Supreme Council and notably at the conference of San Remo.

The delegation strives to prove that the exigencies of Turkey in Upper Mesopotamia are contrary to the rights of the native population and to French interests. In this step the delegation has been backed up by the Central Syrian committee, "in the name of the security and the economic future of Syria."

Hamburger's January Sales

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FLOWERS FOR HER
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Telephone 62028—Particular attention to telephone and telegraph orders.

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Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles
Capital $1,000,000
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Correspondence Invited

CRITICISMS MADE OF BRIAND POLICY

Raymond Poincaré Continues in the Press His Onslaught Against the Premier, While Remaining Silent in the Senate

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—It is a singular thing that Raymond Poincaré, former President of the French Republic, continues his activities in the press while maintaining complete silence in the Senate. His articles, which criticize sometimes with subtle insinuation and sometimes with vigorous frankness the succeeding French ministers, are numerous but he does not follow them up by challenging the Premier in the parliamentary debates. It is of course only by parliamentary action that the government can be overthrown and it is therefore curious that Mr. Poincaré, who expresses himself as seriously dissatisfied with the policy of those in power, is content with undermining their position without ever venturing to attack them directly in the only place where his criticisms would be effective.

There has been no more interesting political duel in the history of the third republic than that which is thus waged between Mr. Poincaré and the Prime Minister—whoever he may be. Everybody realizes that the ultimate aim of Mr. Poincaré is himself to become Prime Minister. But he appears willing to bide his time and to help to bring down minister after minister without appearing too prominently himself and without accepting the responsibilities of office until the moment which he judges opportune has arrived.

He is the chief opponent of Mr. Briand as he was the chief opponent of his predecessors. He almost succeeded in bringing down Mr. Millerand, who, however, left the premiership for the presidency just in time and who, it has been freely stated, finds it hard to forgive Mr. Poincaré for the difficulties he created, and now as President opposes his veto to the succession of Mr. Poincaré to the premiership. Recently it is rumored in parliamentary circles this veto has been broken down and the former President and the present President are reconciled. There is no reason, therefore, why Mr. Poincaré should not become Premier whenever a vacancy occurs and whenever he desires. Then Mr. Poincaré made things very unpleasant for George Leygues, who succeeded Mr. Millerand on his elevation. Nothing that Mr. Leygues did found favor in the eyes of this former President turned journalist. Mr. Leygues was not solid enough long to resist the sapping process and after a few months fell.

Attacks on Briand Policy

Mr. Briand succeeded. The duel continued. It has been Poincaré versus Briand. Nobody engaged in politics is under any illusion. Mr. Poincaré in the Senate sits silent and even applauds the discourses of Mr. Briand. There would appear to be no political quarrel. But in the columns of the "Temps" and in the columns of the "Matin" and in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" the most piercing shafts are launched against the policy of Mr. Briand. Further, in the secret sittings of the parliamentary commissions where the proceedings are somewhat informal and chiefly take the form of interrogating the ministers, Mr. Poincaré plays his part. He puts the most awkward questions and there is no doubt that they have a cumulative effect.

Mr. Briand, who is a master of strategy, is well aware of the sort of attack that consists in putting awkward questions, as to a witness in a court of justice—Mr. Poincaré of course is a trained advocate—and of allowing the implied criticisms to filter out of the commission into the mass of parliamentarians. He therefore takes pains to forestall Mr. Poincaré by making a public explanation in the Senate and in the Chamber before the commission can call upon him. As Mr. Poincaré approves these public utterances there is nothing more to be said in private.

The spectacle is entertaining enough but it has its serious side. In the old days Mr. Clemenceau was the consistent antagonist of all ministries. In his newspaper he wrote articles which had the most damaging effect and one by one French ministries fell. Mr. Poincaré appears to have taken up the same rôle. He is as a matter of course against the government. Some day—and that day may now be soon—the available supply of prime ministers will be exhausted and Mr. Poincaré will become the governmental chief.

His viewpoint is very simple. His weapons do not vary. He preaches indefatigably that Germany owes a tremendous debt to France and must be made to pay it to the last sou. He does not trouble to inquire when and how such payment is possible. Basing himself upon the undoubted rights of his country, ignoring the practical difficulties which those who are actually responsible for French policy must necessarily encounter, he finds it easy to protest against each concession which French ministers find inevitable. He accuses them of feebleness, he insinuates that they are betraying the interests of the country; he endeavors to show the politicians and the people that month by month the actual values are reducing the legitimate credits of France.

Reckoning with Mr. Poincaré

Obviously it is not difficult to succeed with such a theme while one is in opposition. Frenchmen are of course ready to listen to and to believe a former President who tells them that Germany is a recalcitrant debtor, Germany is still a dangerous enemy, France is in great financial distress owing to the continuous diminution of the nominal payments promised to her, and the non-receipt even of those which are due.

But it will be a very much more difficult task to act up to the spirit of his articles when he eventually is charged with the duties of premiership. He, too, will of course find that concessions are inevitable unless he would have France isolated and destroy forever the entente with England which he professes to be desirous of preserving. It may properly be doubted whether the policy in practice of Mr. Poincaré could differ greatly from the policy of his predecessors. In fact, it may well be that he will give way to circumstances over which he, like other prime ministers, will have no control, even more readily than those whom he now denounces.

In short the success, if it can be called success, of Mr. Poincaré is almost entirely dependent on his remaining in opposition. As the Opposition he is formidable. As Prime Minister it is possible that he would leave himself open to precisely the same reproaches that he addresses to others. It is not surprising, therefore, that he refrains in the Senate from pushing home his attacks and at the last minute shrinks from taking advantage of the situation which he has created.

It will be seen, however, that in some measure Mr. Poincaré is responsible for the vacillations of French policy. Hitherto the policy of France has never been whole-heartedly conciliatory and consolidatory nor has it been whole-heartedly intransigeant and antagonistic. The Prime Minister is obliged on the one hand to reckon with realities and with the trend of opinion in other countries. He is obliged to take notice of the fact, which is becoming increasingly clear, that it is impossible in present circumstances to press Germany too far. And on the other hand he is obliged to remember that at his elbow is Mr. Poincaré, always ready with his criticisms, always appealing to the very natural feelings of Frenchmen. It is thus that French policy has not yet managed to orient itself definitely in one direction or the other. This is why France always appears to be in danger of falling between two stools.

LEAGUE AN ORGANIZED FORCE FOR PEACE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Profesor Sarolea of Edinburgh University, though a native of Belgium, recently addressed a meeting in Edinburgh on the subject of the League of Nations.

Support hitherto for the League of Nations had not, he said, been forthcoming either from the intellectual middle class or from the masses. The League believed that wars were primarily determined by political causes. Wars were not inevitable; they were preventable. Governments and diplomatists "blundered" and "muddled" into war. The inflammable material for international conflagrations might be always present, but it was the diplomatists who lighted the spark. And the diplomatists hitherto had had it all their own way.

Before 1918, he said, there existed organized forces making for war, but there did not exist any organized force making for peace. Therefore, if they could only change the diplomatic machinery, if they could only create the necessary instrument for peace, they would, ipso facto, remove the main cause of war. Such precisely was the function of the League of Nations. It provided the organization for settling international differences, for delaying or preventing the outbreak of war.

The Socialists, on the contrary, believed that wars were brought about by economic causes. War they held to be the inevitable outcome of the capitalistic system because of the scramble for territories, for markets, and for concessions. As long as the Socialist believed in the necessity of a class war, he would consistently refuse to accept the peace gospel. To him, the two spheres of national policy were interdependent, and they could not be separated. Professor Sarolea considered it was a fatal weakness of the present League of Nations propaganda that it ignored or denied the necessary interdependence of foreign policy and of domestic policy which was proclaimed by the Socialist.

The League, he said, was only concerned with international differences; it had nothing to do with such complications as arose from internal maladministration or political oppression, religious persecution or hostile tariffs. To the student of political history such a separation was, of course, entirely artificial and scholastic.

GENERAL ELECTRIC MONOPOLY CHARGED

NEW YORK, New York—Charging that the General Electric Company has fastened a monopoly in electric bulbs on this country which yields a "tribute" of $100,000,000 a year, Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Lockwood Legislative Committee, shifted its inquiry yesterday into the electric light business.

"If we are right in our contention," he said, "this monopoly that has had us in its grip in one form or another for 55 years, is exacting extortionate tribute from the people of the United States.

"Although the first patent was granted in 1877 and expired in 1894, I think we will show you that in defiance of the judgment of the court, the grip of the General Electric Company upon the bulb business of the whole country is stronger and firmer than it has ever been in its history."

Mr. Untermyer said he had invited officials of the company to put their side of the story before the committee. He predicted the inquiry would be long and laborious.

EXPERIENCES IN HIGHER ALTITUDES

Conditions Described Under Which Lieutenant MacReady Made Recent Record Flight

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Lieut. J. A. MacReady's flight to a height of 40,888 feet at Dayton, Ohio, has stimulated interest in a number of problems, not all of them aeronautical. The writer has discussed Lieutenant MacReady's curious experiences with an eminent physicist and meteorologist, who was especially interested in the aviator's statement that at a great height, instead of the sky being a dark blue it appeared very light in color with but a slight blue tinge.

This was so different from experience in other high ascents that the writer ventured to suggest the possibility that Lieutenant MacReady, who, by the way, had experienced a temporary loss of oxygen due to the breakdown of his oxygen equipment, may have been mistaken, for it has always been observed on climbing high mountains or ascending to great altitudes in aeroplanes or balloons that the blue of the sky deepens. To that the writer can add his personal testimony.

In reply to this suggestion the authority referred to remarked that, strange though Lieutenant MacReady's statement seemed, he was not reluctant to believe that the sky was really lighter of hue; but he agreed it was exceedingly difficult to decide such a point without further high ascents and some method of recording the actual depth of color. He said that Lieutenant MacReady reached the lower limits of the stratosphere where the steady decline of temperature with altitude ceases, and where also, curiously enough, the velocity of the wind usually begins to decrease, and he suggests the following remarkable explanation:

"Ring" About Earth Discussed

There is some reason to believe that at about the height attained by Lieutenant MacReady will be found the "Geo-Coronium," an "ethereal flux" of a composition that can only be conjectured, but probably having magnetic among other characteristics. To an obvious question, the reply was that such matter might not affect the color to an observer near the ground, but might only be apparent from very high altitudes. This conjectural matter has of late been much discussed by a small group of speculative physicists and astronomers in this country, and it is even suggested that the earth may have an encircling ring of the nature of Saturn's rings. It is also believed to be possible that the full solution of this mystery may throw light on some of the baffling problems connected with gravity and magnetism which, contrary to popular belief, are subject to curious variations of force and effect. Some of the very advanced speculations that have been stimulated by these inquiries and researches actually relate to the suggested existence of a force that would overcome gravity and put us in possession of "levitation" (an unfortunate word on account of its association with the conjurer's tricks).

For the rest, Lieutenant MacReady's flight afforded evidence of the need for variable-pitch propellers and variable wings. It is believed in this country that he used a variable-pitch propeller; but in his own narrative, while admitting the use of a new propeller, he merely states that the selected air-screw was a large one having a less than normal speed of rotation near the ground, but at a great height, where the air offers much less resistance, although exceeding its ground speed of rotation showing no tendency to "race." In any case, the advantages of a variable-pitch propeller are obvious, so obvious indeed that experiments are going on all over the world. Not only would such a propeller facilitate the attainment of a high altitude, it would also greatly simplify getting off the ground, climbing at low altitudes, and landing.

Angle of the Wings

On the same general grounds, aeroplanes with wings of variable angle or variable area, or both, are to be desired; and only mechanical difficulties stand in the way. At present an aeroplane at high altitudes, or carrying an abnormally heavy load, staggers along horizontally with its body at such an angle as to offer unnecessary resistance to the air; but, worse than that, with its controls and stability seriously imperiled. If the angle of the whole of the wings in relation to the body could be changed there would be an enormous gain. This also would facilitate getting off the ground, climbing, and landing.

The variable-area wing, for similar reasons, would be a great improvement, for it would enable the pilot to increase his lift (some sacrifice of speed would be a very small drawback) with the load or the altitude, and would greatly increase his range of safe speeds. The difficulties in the way of these improvements are numerous, but are only mechanical, and are, therefore, to be overcome. One of them concerns the control surfaces, which also would have to be variable, a machine needing larger control surfaces when flying at a low speed than when going fast.

SHOE WAGE READJUSTMENT

LYNN, Massachusetts—The committee of inquiry and adjustment of the United Shoe Workers of America, which has been investigating the situation with regard to manufacturing costs and wages in the shoe industry here, is understood to have agreed on a recommendation as to wage readjustments. It was said that the proposed change would involve a reduction averaging about 10 per cent, but varying widely among the several crafts and grades of shoes.

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SPECIAL NEW YEAR SALES

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A Remarkable Clearance of Imported

Beaded & Spangled Robes

(semi-made)

the remainder of this season's French importations; featuring many novel and beautiful color combinations, as well as extremely handsome effects in all-black

very greatly reduced to

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At the same time a quantity of

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(colored and metal effects) in broken assortments comprising a great variety of styles and colorings, will be re-priced, for immediate disposal, at

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All of these are phenomenal values

(Lace Department, First Floor)

1,000 Women's

All-wool Separate Skirts

in plain and plaited models, and in stripe, plaid and check materials, excellently tailored

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(Dress Skirts Department, Third Floor)

The Annual Sale of Women's

Imported Lingerie

(for Monday and Tuesday) will offer extraordinary values in dainty, hand-embroidered undergarments; including

PHILIPPINE LINGERIE

(hand-made throughout)

Nightrobes,	$1.75, 2.65, 2.90, 3.75
Envelopes,	1.75, 2.50, 2.65, 2.90
Drawers,	1.10, 1.25, 1.65
Corset Covers,	1.65, 1.90
Combinations,	3.25, 3.90
Petticoats,	2.65, 3.90

(Second Floor)

An Important Offering of Inexpensive

Summer Curtains

will consist of 1,000 pairs of dainty window draperies, featuring fabrics and qualities that will appeal to every housewifely woman; particularly at

these very special prices

Marquisette Curtains, hemstitched per pair	$1.35
Voile Curtains, ruffled, per pair	2.25
Dotted Muslin Curtains, ruffled per pair	$2.50
Filet Net Curtains, per pair	3.25
Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains per pair	$3.85

The January Sales of

Household Linens

Blankets, Bedspreads, Etc.

now being held, will offer these "specials" during the current week:

In the Linen Department

All-linen Damask Table Cloths each	$5.25, 7.75, 9.75, 12.50
All-linen Damask Table Napkins per dozen	$3.90, 6.50, 9.75, 11.75
All-linen Room Towels (hemstitched) per dozen	$7.50, 8.75, 10.50, 11.50
Bath Towels (hemmed) per dozen	$5.00, 6.50, 8.50
All-linen Sheets (hemstitched) per pair	$10.50, 14.50, 19.50
All-linen Pillow Cases (hemstitched) per pair	$2.25, 3.25, 4.00

In the Blanket Department

All-wool Blankets

White

per pair	$11.75, 14.50, 17.50
Plaid per pair	7.50

Comfortables

Figured cambric (one side bordered) wool-filled each	$6.50
Plain colored dotted silk tussah, wool-filled each	$10.75

Bedspreads

Crochet (extra size)	$2.75
Satin-finish (scalloped) Size 2x2¾ yards each	$5.25
Size 2½x2¾ yards each	6.25

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ENGLISH LAWN TENNIS MEETING

Lord Desborough, K. C. V. O., Comments Upon the Relations With United States Concerning International Federation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Presiding at the annual general meeting of the English Lawn Tennis Association, held in London, recently, Lord Desborough, K. C. V. O., commented on the relations with the United States concerning the International Lawn Tennis Federation. He said that the result of negotiations that had taken place since the last annual general meeting was still awaited. Toward the close of the proceedings, H. H. Monckton said that he regretted that matters had not yet been brought to a head. The chief difficulty, he said, was the United States' objection to the world's championship on grass being held in perpetuity in England, whereas the International Federation had already granted this, and a company had been formed to equip the elaborate new ground at Wimbledon. On other points, Mr. Monckton continued, such as the laws of the game being handed over to the federation, Davis Cup affairs, and satisfactory voting powers for the United States, it was understood that the United States Lawn Tennis Association was in agreement; but the present situation in regard to the world's championships forced him to the conclusion that, for the time being, negotiations had broken down.

After a prolonged discussion, it was resolved to add to the tournament regulations "Play shall be continuous and without unnecessary delay on the part of the player, from the first service until the match is concluded." The second part of the resolution, as originally formed, empowering the umpire, with the consent of the referee, to disqualify an offender, was deleted, after H. R. Barrett had made a strong protest against the whole of the resolution. He said that it was regrettable for lawn tennis to come to such a pass that it was considered necessary to legislate for unsportsmanlike tactics. Only once in his long lawn tennis career, he said, had he experienced an opponent taking advantage of him, and, as for the rising generation, he did not believe it would transgress the best traditions of the sport.

Maj. A. R. F. Kingscote, whilst expressing sympathy with Mr. Barrett's sentiments, thought that the rules should give an umpire power to take drastic action in the case of a repetition of the incident which had led the council to bring forward the resolution. Commander G. W. Hillyard, in the course of the discussion, urged that preferable to making a definite rule would be the expediency of framing a code of etiquette such as prevails in the world of golf. In its amended form, the resolution secured 60 votes in its favor and 19 against.

Another resolution, carried by a large majority, was that the maximum value of a prize (other than a challenge trophy, which, to become the property of the winner, must be won twice at least) should, "except in the case of national and international contests," be reduced to "£5 in a singles competition, or £5 for each player in a doubles competition." Major Kingscote said that the resolution was all for the good of lawn tennis, and, if it led to any reduction in the entries, no harm could be done by elimination from that cause. R. J. McNair seconded, while an amendment to make the maximum prize value £10 was defeated. The proposal to prohibit orders for prizes in open competition on level terms was outvoted by 60 to 43, it being pointed out that, with prize values severely cut, there would not be so much to be gained by the accumulation of orders on shops.

It was decided to add to regulation 22, concerning prize meetings, that no competitor shall receive a handicap of more than 30, whilst A. Herschell, of Cheshire, moved "that no permission to hold a new open meeting shall be granted, nor date sanctioned, without reference to the County Association, if any, within whose jurisdiction such meeting is proposed to be held." This was carried on the understanding that it would apply to change of dates for established meetings. It was agreed that no handicap of a competitor should be altered after a round had been actually played by such competitor, and a new regulation that the maximum number of sets shall be given, or, when ladies take part, three, was also adopted. Commenting upon the annual report, Lord Desborough expressed his gratification at the progress of the game, which was now receiving greater encouragement from the public schools, to which, in the course of the year, a grant of £200 had been made. The finances of the L. T. A., presented by the honorary treasurer, S. A. E. Hickson, were considered satisfactory, as was the report of the council, which was adopted without dissent.

An amount of business dealing with English tournament and county tennis was gone into, and officers were elected. Lord Desborough was unanimously reelected president, while the following were reelected as vice-presidents: Brig.-Gen. A. L. Macfie, Maj. G. R. C. Stuart, Col. A. H. Courtenay, Clement Pflaum, A. W. Gore, Alfred Sterry, A. W. Blake, R. J. McNair, H. H. Monckton, R. P. Sing, J. M. Flavelle, and A. M. Mackay. S. A. E. Hickson, the honorary treasurer, was made a vice-president.

AMHERST HOCKEY DATES ANNOUNCED

AMHERST, Massachusetts — The Amherst Agricultural College has nine games listed in their hockey schedule for 1922. The game with Dartmouth at Hanover, New Hampshire, on January 6 opened the season. The schedule is as follows:

January 10—Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst; 13—Hamilton at Clinton, New York; 14—Cornell at Ithaca; 18—Springfield College at Springfield.

February 2—Williams at Williamstown; 4—Springfield College at Amherst; 10—Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst; 14—Williams at Amherst.

RIFLE SHOOTING ON LARGER BASIS

Intercollegiate Competition to Cover International Field—Association Takes New Title

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Intercollegiate competition in rifle shooting has just been placed on an international basis. The United States National Rifle Association was formed rather hastily, if not informally, last year, when the matches were first proposed, and keen interest was shown throughout the season. The association has been placed on a basis which is expected to prove both substantial and permanent, under the title of the International Association of Affiliated Rifle Clubs. The organization is, however, not complete, but the keen interest which is being displayed indicates that the movement will grow. It establishes marksmanship as one of the leading winter sports of the American college and it has also taken such a position in the English universities since the world war.

Yale University was the first to take the lead in the movement last year, and not only has it won the highest percentage of its matches in the United States, but has laid a claim on the first international title by defeating Oxford University, 1564 to 1361.

Last year the rules called for prone shooting, but this season shooting will be from the standing, sitting and kneeling positions. The National Rifle Association's intercollegiate match will be held during February and March, and Yale will be a member for the first time.

Yale is fortunate in having for its team two of the best American coaches in the persons of Captain Richards, a famous star shot, and Major Davidson of the Yale Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Yale has four men in college from the All-American Intercollegiate Prone team of last year. These will form the nucleus of the team which shoots this month in the National Rifle Association prone matches. They are Capt. J. W. Clise '22 of Seattle, Washington; K. T. Rodick '22 of New York, C. P. Williams Jr., '23 of Albany, New York; and J. G. Bennet '22 of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

A Yale freshman team has just been formed, and matches have been arranged with Andover Academy, the Jamaica and the Long Island High Schools, and with the Cornell, Princeton and Harvard universities.

Yale's varsity schedule, the largest and most ambitious ever arranged by a United States rifle team, is as follows:

January 14—University of Maine; 19—Cornell; 21—Johns Hopkins.

February 16—Columbia University; 21—Carnegie Institute of Technology; 28—Vermont University.

March 3—University of the State of Washington; 7—Syracuse University (tentative); 9—Dartmouth; 14—Worcester Polytechnic Institute; 18—Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 16-21—Oxford; 21—University of California (tentative); 25—Lehigh; 28—Drexel; 30—Princeton; 31—Harvard.

April 8—Georgetown.

GLENAVON MEETS QUEEN'S ISLAND

Both These Teams Draw in Football Competition for Belfast City Cup on December 10

STANDING IN ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL COMPETITION FOR BELFAST CITY CUP
(To December 10 inclusive)

	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Agst	Pts.
Glenavon	2	0	1	10	6	5
Glentoran	2	0	1	8	4	5
Linfield	2	0	1	5	3	5
Queen's Island	0	1	2	5	6	2
Cliftonville	0	2	1	3	6	1
Distillery	0	3	0	5	11	0

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland—The Queen's Island Association football team did well against the leader of the standing, Glenavon, in the competition for the Belfast City Cup on December 10, and held its formidable opponents to a draw of 3 goals each. Early in the opening half, James McNulty and James Short scored goals for Glenavon, but, before the interval, Walter Clarke reduced the lead. In the second half, James Kennedy equalized, and Herbert Mehaffy gave Queen's Island the lead. Just before the final whistle, James Carroll brought the scores level once more.

Cliftonville played against Glentoran at the latter's ground, and a good game ended in Glentoran winning by 2 goals to 1. In the opening half, David Lyner and Hugh Meek obtained goals for Glentoran and, five minutes from the end, William McCleery scored one for Cliftonville. Linfield received a visit from Distillery and won by the odd goal in 3. Tom Savage of Linfield scored the first goal of the match, but early in the second half James Baker equalized. There was a hard battle for the winning goal, which was eventually scored by Linfield, through Richard McCracken.

PROPOSED PLAN FOR SEEDED DRAW

Report of Committee to Be Acted on at Meeting of United States Tennis Association

NEW YORK, New York—There is probably no subject which will come up for discussion at the annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association in this city that will receive as much attention from the delegates as the "seeded" draw rule which has been drawn up by R. N. Williams 2d, United States singles champion in 1914 and 1916; W. M. Washburn, intercollegiate doubles champion in 1913 with J. J. Armstrong of Harvard; W. T. Tilden 2d, United States and world's singles champion in 1920 and 1921; W. M. Johnston, United States singles champion in 1915 and 1919 and Samuel Hardy, captain of the United States Davis Cup team of 1920.

For a number of years there has been discussion as to the advisability of giving up the "blind" draw, which left the pairing of the players to chance. This discussion did not receive much serious attention from the leaders in lawn tennis, until the September meeting of the Executive Committee of the association. Owing to the fact that the draw for the last men's and women's championship tournaments brought a number of the best players together in the early rounds of play, the advocates of the "seeded" draw took up their plea for, its adoption with renewed energy and succeeded in getting the executive committee to appoint a committee to go over the subject and make recommendations at the next annual meeting. The above named committee has done this work and as a result of its study a plan has been approved which proposes that No. 17 of the tournament regulations, telling how to make the draw, shall read as follows:

I. (a) The committee in charge of a tournament shall have full power in the making of the draw. In the case of national championships the committee appointed to represent the United States Lawn Tennis Association shall have such power.

(b) When there are 64 or less entries not more than eight entrants and not less than two entrants shall be seeded. When there are in excess of 64 entries at least eight shall be seeded. For every eight entries in excess of 64, one additional may be seeded. The number to be seeded, consistent with the foregoing, shall be at the discretion of the committee.

(c) The committee shall rank in order the number of entrants to be seeded according to ability, using as a guide the United States Lawn Tennis Association ranking and sectional rankings of the previous year and the performances of the players during the current year.

(d) When the draw is posted, a list of those players that were seeded and the order in which they were ranked, shall be posted also.

II. (a) If two are to be seeded: numbers 1 and 2 shall be drawn by lot; the first drawn shall be placed at the top of the upper half; the second at the top of the lower half.

(b) If four are to be seeded: numbers 1 and 2 as above. Numbers 3 and 4 shall be drawn by lot. the first drawn shall be placed at the top of the second quarter; the second shall be placed at the top of the fourth quarter.

(c) If eight are to be seeded: numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 as above outlined: numbers 5, 6, 7 and 8 shall be drawn by lot. The first name drawn will be placed at the top of the first eight (not already occupied by a seeded entrant) in the top half, the second name drawn in the first eight (not already occupied by a second entrant) in the bottom half, the third name drawn in the first eight (not already occupied by a seeded entrant) in the top half, and so on.

(d) If 16 are to be seeded: numbers 1 to 8 shall be drawn as above outlined. Numbers 9 to 16 shall be drawn in similar manner except that they shall be drawn and placed at the top of respective sixteenths.

(e) Tournament committees are advised for simplicity's sake to seed either two, four, eight or 16 men (powers of 2) when possible, but if this is impracticable and an odd number is desired, the following method is prescribed:

(1) Two, four, eight or 16 entrants shall always be seeded as outlined above.

(2) If there are one, three, five or seven extra entrants to be seeded, determine by lot which half shall contain the larger number, i. e., 1, 2, 3, or 4; the other half therefore receiving 0, 1, 2, or 3. If there are two, four or six extra entrants to be seeded, half shall be seeded in the upper half of the draw and half in the lower.

(3) After this has been determined, the extra entrants shall be drawn by lot to determine which individual entrants shall go in each half; the first drawn to go in the upper half, the second drawn in the lower half, the third drawn in the upper half, and so on; the last drawn, in the case when the extra entrants are an odd number, to go into that half of the draw which by lot drew the greater number of players.

(4) After the extra entrants that are to be seeded in the two halves have been determined in the above manner, their position in the half varies according to the number of entrants that have previously been seeded, namely the two, four, or eight men.

(5) Each extra entrant must be so placed as to be in relatively the same position to all other seeded men. If there are more such positions as there are extra men to fill them, draw by lot which of these positions shall be occupied.

(6) After the places for the extra entrants have been ascertained they shall be filled from top to bottom by these entrants in the order in which they were drawn in Paragraph II, Section (e) 3. In all cases the seeded entrants shall when possible be placed at the top of the quarters, eighths or sixteenths, as the case may be.

III. The names of all the remaining competitors shall be written on separate cards or papers, placed in a suitable receptacle, withdrawn one by one at random and copied on a sheet in the order drawn. The first name or names drawn shall constitute the byes (if any) not already filled by seeded men in the top half of the draw; the next name or names drawn shall constitute the places, not already filled by seeded men, in the first round; and the last name or names drawn shall constitute the byes (if any) not already filled by seeded men in the lower half of the draw.

IV. The draw for handicap tournaments shall be conducted in the following manner: The names of all competitors shall be written on separate cards or papers, placed in a suitable receptacle, withdrawn one by one at random and copied on a sheet in the order drawn. The first name or names drawn shall constitute the byes (if any) in the top half of the draw; the next name or names drawn shall constitute the first round; and the last name or names drawn shall constitute the byes (if any) in the lower half of the draw.

V. Foreign Entries—A foreigner will not be considered as such for seeding purposes if he resides in this country and is ranked in the national or sectional rankings of the previous year.

(a) Foreign entrants of sufficient ability to warrant their being seeded shall be rated in order of ability and drawn as provided in the foregoing paragraphs, except that they shall be placed in the following positions: Nos. 1 and 2 of the foreigners to be drawn by lot, one in each half of the draw, determining also by lot into which quarters. They shall be placed at the bottom of such quarters.

(b) Nos. 3 and 4 of the foreigners shall be drawn by lot and placed in the bottom of the quarters, not already occupied by one or two foreigners. For eight or sixteen foreign players, proceed as in Paragraph II, Section (c) or (d), but placing them at the bottom of the eighths or sixteenths as the case may be.

(c) When seeding a number of foreigners not a power of two, proceed as in Paragraph II, Section (e) except that the foreigners will always when possible be placed at the bottom of the eighths or sixteenths, etc., as the case may be. If, however, an odd number of foreigners is drawn in the same draw with an odd number of Americans, the half receiving the greater number of Americans shall receive the smaller number of foreigners, the other half therefore receiving one more foreigner than American, but both sides receiving the same number of seeded players.

VI. Infraction of the above rules renders a club or organization liable to the loss of all tournaments for the following year; except that in competitions between nations, states, cities, clubs, colleges, schools and similar bodies, when the competition is really between such bodies and not between the players as individuals, the players may be placed in such manner as agreed upon by the management of the competition.

FIFTY-ONE GAMES IN CONFERENCE RACE

Nine Teams Are Again Represented in the Western College Baseball Championship—Chicago Is to Play Thirteen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Nine teams will again be represented in the race for the baseball championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association. University of Minnesota, as in previous years, is alone among the "Big Ten" institutions without a diamond nine. A total of 51 battles constitutes the race.

University of Chicago leads the list with 13 Conference games scheduled. University of Wisconsin and University of Michigan are next with 12 contests each. The following have engagements: Northwestern University, Indiana University, Purdue University, University of Illinois and University of Iowa. The lightest schedule was arranged by Ohio State University, which closed 10 dates.

Because in nearly all cases an attempt is made to play home and home games with each opponent, it is impractical for one team to meet all other eight teams in the course of the short season. Chicago comes closest to making a complete circuit, leaving only Indiana off its schedule, but meeting Ohio State only once.

Purdue and Indiana, on the other hand, will face only five Conference opponents, but they have three games with each other between May 31 and June 12 to wind up the season and determine who is who as far as the state honors are concerned. This is the only three-game series listed. The schedule follows:

April 15—Chicago at Northwestern; 18—Wisconsin at Northwestern; 21—Indiana at Wisconsin; 22—Illinois at Michigan, Indiana at Wisconsin, Iowa at Northwestern, Purdue at Ohio State; 24—Illinois at Northwestern, Wisconsin at Chicago; 27—Iowa at Illinois; 28—Iowa at Purdue; 29—Illinois at Ohio State, Michigan at Wisconsin, Indiana at Northwestern.

May 1—Michigan at Chicago; 4—Chicago at Illinois; 5—Ohio State at Purdue; 6—Illinois at Wisconsin, Iowa at Michigan, Chicago at Purdue, Ohio State at Indiana; 8—Illinois at Iowa; 10—Northwestern at Chicago; 12—Michigan at Indiana; 13—Northwestern at Purdue, Michigan at Indiana, Chicago at Iowa, Wisconsin at Illinois; 15—Michigan at Ohio State, Wisconsin at Iowa, Northwestern at Indiana; 17—Illinois at Chicago; 19—Iowa at Chicago; 20—Michigan at Illinois, Iowa at Wisconsin, Purdue at Northwestern, Indiana at Ohio State; 22—Michigan at Iowa; 25—Northwestern at Wisconsin, Ohio State at Chicago; 26—Ohio State at Illinois, Purdue at Iowa; 27—Chicago at Michigan, Ohio State at Northwestern; 29—Wisconsin at Michigan; 31—Indiana at Purdue.

June 2—Chicago at Wisconsin; 3—Ohio State at Michigan; 7—Purdue at Indiana; 10—Purdue at Chicago; 12—Indiana at Purdue.

NEW SWIMMING RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—With time of 2m. 19 3-5s., John Weissmuller of the Illinois Athletic Club set a new world's record in the 220-yard free style swim. He clipped 1-5 of a second from the former record made by Tedford Cann of Detroit, Michigan.

With Weissmuller's leadership, the Illinois Athletic Club team defeated the Great Lakes Athletic Association and Northwestern University in an open meet at the Tri-Color pool Thursday night. The Illinois Athletic Club contestants took first place in all of three men's events and two women's events.

A. A. Siegel won the men's 50-yard swim in 23 3-5s. The men's 440-yard swim was won by G. T. McDermott, his time being 6m. 28 2-5s. The women's 100-yard backstroke was won by Miss Sybil Bauer in 1m. 17 2-5s., and the breast stroke of the same distance was won by Miss Edna O'Connell in 1m. 31s.

BASKETBALL WILL START ON MONDAY

Six Colleges Will Be Represented in the 1922 Championship Race for the New Intercollegiate League Trophy

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS

Year	College	Won	Lost	P.C.
1901	Yale			
1902	Yale	5	3	.625
1903	Columbia	7	1	.875
1904	Columbia	10	0	1.000
1905	Columbia	8	0	1.000
1906	Pennsylvania	9	1	.900
1907	Yale	9	1	.900
1911	Columbia	7	1	.875
1912	Columbia	8	2	.800
1913	Cornell	7	1	.875
1914	Cornell-Columbia	8	2	.800
1915	Yale	8	2	.800
1916	Pennsylvania	9	2	.818
1917	Yale	9	1	.900
1918	Pennsylvania	9	1	.900
1919	Pennsylvania*	7	1	.875
1920	Pennsylvania	10	0	1.000
1921	Pennsylvania	9	1	.900

*No championship awarded.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—With a new three-year trophy up for competition this year in place of the one removed from active competition last winter by the University of Pennsylvania, the six universities which have made up the Intercollegiate Basketball League during the past few years start in Monday on their nineteenth championship race, Columbia University meeting Dartmouth College at Hanover, New Hampshire. In addition to Pennsylvania, Dartmouth and Columbia, the colleges competing will be Yale University, Princeton University and Cornell University.

Pennsylvania has had things rather to itself in the past four years, as the Red and Blue has not only won permanent possession of the three-year trophy during that time, but it has lost only three championship games since 1917.

The battle for this year's title promises to be much closer than in the past few seasons. Dartmouth College looms up as a serious rival to Pennsylvania this winter and in addition, Cornell, Columbia and possibly Princeton, are expected to improve over their 1921 showings. Dartmouth made a wonderful improvement last winter, coming from a rather steady occupant of last place in the league standing to a good second. With a fine squad out for the Green varsity this winter, Coach George Zahn expects to press Pennsylvania even harder than last year, especially as the Red and Blue does not appear to be quite as strong this winter.

Columbia and Princeton are working under new coaching systems and expect to improve over their 1921 work. J. H. Deering is handling Columbia and J. H. Zahn is coaching the Orange and Black. Both are experienced basketball players and coaches and have done well during the preliminary training season. Yale, which used to be a serious contender for the title, appears to be far from championship class this winter and will be hard pressed to keep out of last place, which position the Blue occupied in 1921.

Of the leading individual goal scorers of last season, T. H. Cullen '23 of Dartmouth is the only one who will again be in the competition. Last year he was second to D. J. McNochol '21 of Pennsylvania, with 125 points. He made 24 goals from the floor and 77 from the foul line. J. H. Porter '22 of Cornell, who was third in the 1920 championship with 117 points, will represent Cornell the first few games, but is not eligible for the entire season.

OPENING GAMES IN NATIONAL LEAGUE

CHICAGO, Illinois—The National League baseball schedule for 1922 will open on Wednesday, April 12, and close Sunday, October 1. The following are the opening games, as announced by President J. A. Heydler here yesterday:

Brooklyn at New York.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

The schedules for the National and American leagues were drawn up during a conference which ended Thursday night at French Lick Springs. President Heydler and Barney Dreyfus represented the National League and President B. B. Johnson represented the American League.

President Heydler arrived in Chicago yesterday for a conference with President William Veeck of the Chicago Cubs and today he will confer with Commissioner K. M. Landis.

AURA LEE IS WINNER, 6 to 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Aura Lee won their second game in the Ontario Hockey Association senior series Thursday when they defeated Kitchener by a score of 6 to 3. This was the second defeat of the season for Kitchener. The Aura Lee team was much the better and the score is hardly an indication of the difference between the two teams. The losers attemped to play combination at the commencement of the game, but the checking of Conacher and Hogarth on the defense for the winners soon tired out the visitors, who were not in the best of condition, and the Kitchener team's offensive was chiefly of an individual nature for the rest of the game. The game was very clean, only four penalties being imposed and these were all given to players on the winning team, Thompson in goal being sent to the bench twice for going to his knees to make stops.

NORWICH FOOTBALL DATES ANNOUNCED

NORTHFIELD, Vermont—The football schedule for Norwich University, announced Thursday, calls for eight games. The last date, November 12, is still open; but it was stated that it would be filled probably by Trinity College or Boston University. The other games follow:

September 30—Dartmouth College at Hanover.

October 7—New Hampshire College at Durham; 14—University of Maine at Orono; 21—Tufts College at Medford; 28—Middlebuy College at Northfield.

November 4—Carkson Tech at Northfield; 11—University of Vermont at Burlington.

TWO NEW RACES AT LAKE PLACID

Diamond Trophy and Silver Cup Championships Will Attract the Leading Speed Skaters

LAKE PLACID, New York—A very attractive series of skating races has been arranged for this place this winter and it is expected that speed skaters from all parts of the United States and Canada will come here to enter the various championship events.

There are two new championship events this winter which are sure to prove to be very attractive. They are the Lake Placid Diamond Trophy championship and the Lake Placid Silver Cup competition, both of which will be held February 9, 10 and 11, entries closing January 30. The first named event, which is in effect a world championship for amateurs, received the sanction of the International Skating Union of America, at its annual meeting at Pittsburgh, December 10, and is looked forward to by officials of the International Union, the Adirondack Skating Association, and the Lake Placid Skating Association as marking a new era in amateur speed skating.

Skaters eligible to compete for the Lake Placid Diamond Trophy will be those who were highest point winners in the last preceding United States National, the Canadian National and the International amateur outdoor speed skating championships. Amateur speed skating champions of other countries conducting national or international open championship meets under conditions similar to the American internationals may be declared eligible.

The meet follows closely the United States National and International and the Canadian skating events. The distances to be skated include the 220 and 440-yard dashes, the one-half mile, three-quarter mile, one mile and three miles. Two events are to be skated each day of the meet and winners of first place will be awarded 30 points; of second, 20 points, and of third, 10 points. The winner of the meet will receive in addition to the official title, Amateur Skating Ace of America, a diamond studded solid gold medal emblematic of his achievement.

The Lake Placid Silver Cup will be open to amateurs in good standing, who are not eligible to compete in the Diamond Trophy championship event.

GRINNELL LOSES TO KANSAS STATE

Both Teams Show Lack of Experience in Missouri Valley Conference Basketball Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MANHATTAN, Kansas—Taking an early lead and easily holding it, the Kansas State Agricultural College basketball team opened its Missouri Valley Conference championship season of 1921-22 here Thursday night with a 23-to-13 victory over Grinnell College. The score at the end of the first half was 10 to 2.

Both teams showed a decided lack of experience. Each team played brilliantly at times; but these efforts were not sustained for any long periods. Each coach used many substitutes and as a result teamwork was lacking and basket shooting very uncertain.

The zone system of play which E. C. Curtiss, the new Kansas State coach, has introduced here this winter, puzzled the Grinnell players, particularly in the first half. During that period the visitors were unable to make a single field goal. Both teams scored most of their field goals on long shots from near the center of the court. The summary:

Kansas State		Grinnell
Wann, lf	rg.	Datesman, Hutchinson
Fovall, Williams, rf	lg.	Macey
Woodbury, Grothusen, c	c.	Benz, Fearing
Cowell, lg	rf.	Baker
Hahn, Webber	rg.	lf, Whitehill

Score—Kansas State Agricultural College 23, Grinnell College 13. Goals from field—Foval 2, Williams 2, Wann, Grothusen, Webber, Crowell, for Kansas State; Baker 3, Whitehill for Grinnell. Goals from foul—Crowell 7 for Kansas State; Benz 5 for Grinnell. Referee—E. C. Quigley.

TEGNER WINS FRENCH TITLE

PARIS, France, (Thursday)—Erik Tegner of Denmark today won the French covered court tennis championship, defeating Max Decugis, seven times French champion since 1904. The scores were 10—8, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4. Tegner was a member of the Danish Davis Cup team which was eliminated by the Australians at Cleveland, Ohio, last summer.

HADFIELD DEFEATS ARNST

WANGANUI, New Zealand, (Thursday)—D. C. Hadfield won the world's sculling championship from Richard Arnst over a 3¼-mile course on the Wanganui River. Hadfield won by six lengths. His time was 19m. 46s.

IOWA SWIMMERS IN THREE MEETS

Prospects of Turning Out a Strong Team at That Western Conference University Are Considered Very Bright

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa — Swimming, long a minor sport at the University of Iowa, gives promise of more nearly assuming a place of major importance in winter activities at the men's gymnasium of the university this year. Iowa has arranged three dual meets with Western Conference universities. The basis for winning letters in the sport has been revised by the board in control of athletics to give greater recognition for accomplishments in the water, and the material at hand to form a strong swimming team seems to be better than at any time since swimming was encouraged at Iowa as an intercollegiate sport.

Five university records were broken in the home meet which opened the tank season for the winter. M. E. Griffin '25 lowered the time for the 200-yard breast stroke from 3m. 13 2-5s. to 3m. 10 1-5s. In the plunge Loren Bane '23 and W. R. Hickox '24 dove the length of the pool in 29 1-5s as against the old time of 32 2-5s. Griffin lowered the time for the 440-yard swim from 6m. 55 2-5s. to 6m. 34 1-5s., and the 150-yard back stroke was cut to 2m. 14s. by Irving Weber '23 and C. L. Smith '23. Iliff Shepherd '22 set a new mark in the fancy dives when he raised his own score from 102.8 to 107.7.

This is Griffin's first year in the university and he will not be eligible for the varsity until next season. L. R. Stoyer broke the university record in the preliminaries for the meet when he swam the 40-yard dash in 20 2-5s., cutting 2-5 of a second off the old mark set by Ross Clarke '23, who remains a strong member of the team for the dashes and relay.

J. T. Goltman '24, is a sophomore who will make a strong try for a place on the team. He and Stover are about the best of the new men available to the squad this year. Goltman won first in the 220-yard swim in the home meet, and although he did not break a record, Coach D. A. Armbruster has hopes of developing him considerably before his years of eligibility are finished.

I. K. Klingaman '24, E. G. Rich '23, and G. A. Gage '25, are other swimmers whose records in the home meet entitle them to consideration for a place on the team, but Gage is a freshman and will not be available to the squad until next winter.

Minnesota at Iowa City, February 4, opens the swimming schedule. Following Iowa will meet Northwestern at Evanston February 11 and Chicago at Iowa City, March 4. It is also expected that Iowa will participate in the Conference swimming meet.

AMHERST HAS EIGHT VETERANS

Basketball Outlook for This Winter Is Considered Very Bright by Coach Widmayer

AMHERST, Massachusetts — Eight men who played in varsity contests last year are among the candidates who are working out with the Amherst College basketball squad this winter. In addition, E. W. Eames '22, who was a regular two years ago, will be on hand to hold down the center or one of the forward positions.

Last year Amherst's basketball season was not very successful, but Coach Widmayer is certain that with a wealth of material to draw from this year, results will be different. Out of 50 men who reported, the squad has been cut to 33 men, and another cut is impending. No captain has been selected but a meeting of the first-string men will be held soon to pick one. The first game will be played with Trinity College at Amherst on the 18th.

More promising members of the squad are J. L. Seyley of Springfield, Massachusetts; E. W. Eames '22, of Buffalo, New York; C. D. Lee '23, of Washington, District of Columbia; F. W. Stewart '23, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; R. H. Lamberton '24, of Franklin, Pennsylvania; C. E. Nail '24, of Mansfield, Ohio; O. M. Phelps '24, of Port Henry, New York; J. S. Wood Jr., '24, of Brooklyn, New York; J. W. Parker '24, of Rochester, New York; James Douglas '24, of Douglas, Arizona; and H. M. Walker, of Akron, Ohio.

FRANCE INVITES PENN

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The University of Pennsylvania has received an invitation to compete in the French reunion games in France in April. Pennsylvania is sending a relay team to the English relays on April 8, and if the French games are held early enough for the team to return here for practice for the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival, the invitation probably will be accepted.

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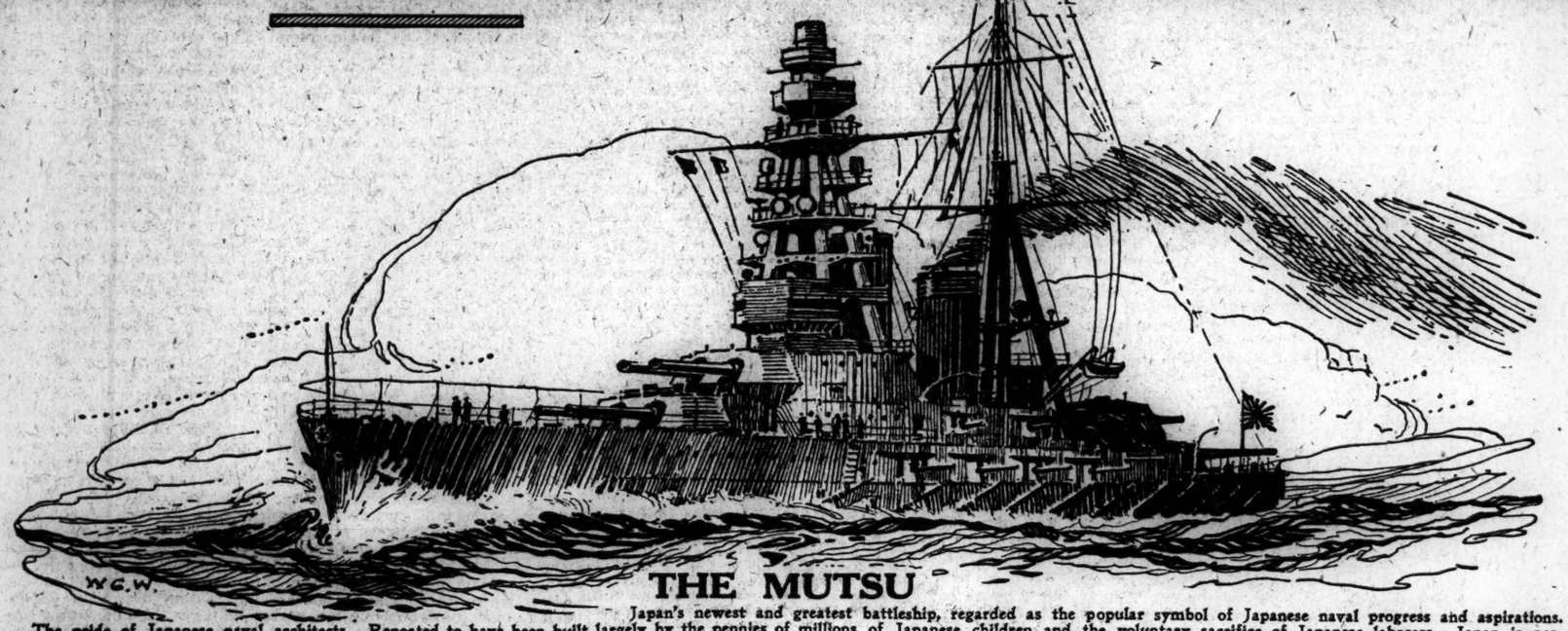
Americans Must Know More About Japan



THE MUTSU

Japan's newest and greatest battleship, regarded as the popular symbol of Japanese naval progress and aspirations. The pride of Japanese naval architects. Reported to have been built largely by the pennies of millions of Japanese children and the voluntary sacrifice of Japanese laborers. Japan is permitted to keep this battleship when the plan of naval reduction is carried into effect.

THE GREAT EMPIRE OF THE PACIFIC

Called into world life by an American Commodore, seizing with avidity upon many new things for its advancement from western civilization, protesting undying friendship for the United States, but struggling with seemingly irreconcilable differences, developed by marvelous leaps into one of the five greatest naval and military powers of the world, and now to become a signatory partner with us and with Britain, France, and Italy in preserving "peace on earth good will toward men,"—it is imperative for every American to know more about this great Ocean Empire of the East, and to know what has happened in the Seventy Dazzling Years since Commodore Perry knocked at the Mikado's fast-locked door and summoned Japan to take her place in the family of nations. Try to answer the following questions:

DO YOU KNOW

What our "Gentlemen's Agreement" with Japan is?
What is the attitude of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand toward Japan?
How much new territory Japan has annexed in the past 26 years?
How much Chinese territory is under Japanese "influence"?
The age of Japan's "civilization" and how little she owes to Europe?
How extensively the trade of the Pacific is in Japanese hands?
Why the United States is Japan's best customer?
How much of the world's silk is produced by Japan?

DO YOU KNOW

What are the duties of children to parents in Japan?
The average wage earned by Japanese workers?
The extent to which modern labor unrest is permeating Japan?
What Japan's chief food product is?
What is the family status of a mother-in-law in Japan?
Who started Japan on the way to become a world power?
How big an army Japan could raise on short notice?

DO YOU KNOW

That Japan, which had no dealings with the outside world before 1853, is now one of the world's great commercial powers, with the fourth greatest merchant fleet and a foreign trade of $2,000,000,000 a year?

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FURTHER ARGUMENTS FOR NAMING TEMPORARY TRUSTEE

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Further arguments were heard yesterday by Justice Crosby relative to the appointment by the Court of a temporary receiver or temporary trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society. The text of the proceedings verbatim is as follows:

THE COURT: Mr. Whipple, did you desire to be heard at this time on the Christian Science matter?

MR. WHIPPLE: No, your Honor. The subject matter for which I took the liberty of sending a message to your Honor is past.

THE COURT: I didn't quite get that.

MR. WHIPPLE: The subject matter which resulted in my taking the liberty of sending a suggestion to your Honor has passed; nothing has come of it.

THE COURT: Well, since the last hearing on Tuesday, it seemed to me that this question of the validity of the acts of the Directors in removing the Trustees was a matter that would have to be ultimately heard and determined, and I think perhaps if that hearing is not to be too extended I may be able to take it up next week, if that is convenient and agreeable to counsel. I would suggest that the case be taken up on Wednesday morning, or put on the list for Tuesday. Perhaps the best way is to put it on the list for Tuesday and take it up after the other matters on the list have been disposed of and for the whole balance of that week, so far as necessary for hearing this question on the validity of the action of the Directors in removing the Trustees. Is there any objection to that?

MR. WHIPPLE: In the first place I want to state that I have assignments made for a hearing before a master which I suppose could be set aside for this, if it was felt that there was necessary exigency. In the second place I don't quite see how the thing is ripe for hearing. I don't see quite how it could be heard when no pleadings have been finished in any of the cases.

THE COURT: Of course I should assume that the pleadings would be completed forthwith.

MR. WHIPPLE: But I don't quite see how the pleadings can be put in by people who are not parties. I don't think the matter is in shape for hearing at all, in a way in which the rights of the parties would be presented. A hearing involving the good faith of this Board of Directors will be one which will occupy a very considerable time. Good faith is a question which will be detected from a long series of acts and which involves the behavior of the Board of Directors during all this time when the injunction has been pending, and what they themselves have done towards creating the situation which they now seek to take advantage of. It will affect their integrity as persons to sit in judgment upon such a question as this. I don't believe, as your Honor has suggested once or twice, that it can be a summary hearing. I do not mean that your Honor has suggested it would be a summary hearing, but I think your Honor has, in referring to the hearing, said that it might be. That if they are entitled to some sort of a hearing it may be summary or otherwise, but it will be a hearing that will go to the merits of their behavior and it must, to really be a hearing at all. I don't believe that it could be dealt with within the time that your Honor has suggested because it involves a scope of inquiry much broader than anything that could be dealt with —

THE COURT: I should expect that the hearing would be such a hearing as would give the parties opportunity to fully present any proper evidence.

MR. WHIPPLE: I should assume that was so.

THE COURT: Bearing on the case, whether it took one day or one week or a longer time.

MR. WHIPPLE: I should assume that that was so.

THE COURT: You appear for the removed Trustees, I assume?

MR. WHIPPLE: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: You have entered an appearance in the petition filed by the Directors for the appointment of Trustees?

MR. WHIPPLE: I have not.

THE COURT: For the appointment of new trustees?

MR. WHIPPLE: I have not.

THE COURT: You are not counsel?

MR. WHIPPLE: No. I came to court as I explained to your Honor the other day because I heard what was going on and because the Trustees had pending in this court a bill in equity in which they were plaintiffs and which would be likely to be affected by any ex parte action upon that petition that I understood was to be filed. The Trustees are not made parties to that petition.

THE COURT: I assume they have a right to be heard, however.

MR. WHIPPLE: I should assume so; and that they have a right to be heard to the extent that they were heard and make known to the court the situation in the collateral litigation which they themselves brought some time ago, because it was entirely inconsistent with what they conceive to be their right to resign to the court and to endue the court with jurisdiction, with which the filing of this petition was entirely inconsistent. But how a hearing can be held on the merits, on a petition which has no respondents' names, where no respondents have been summoned, I don't quite see, consistently with the usages of the court in defining the issues by the pleadings, as I commented the other day.

THE COURT: Don't you desire to be heard on that petition?

MR. WHIPPLE: Not any further than I have been, if your Honor please.

THE COURT: And don't you desire to enter any appearance in the case?

MR. WHIPPLE: Not at present.

THE COURT: Assuming that the time for appearances has expired—I don't know whether it has or not.

MR. WHIPPLE: I don't see how it can have expired when no process has issued; no process whatever has been issued or has been asked. The case was brought for an entirely different purpose. As I suggested the other day it is hardly the way in which to raise that question before this court, as it seemed to me. The proper way would be to come to this court with a petition representing what has been done and asking the court to confirm its removal, but it is inconsistent with the pending bill which the Trustees have brought.

THE COURT: I don't understand that there is anything in the Deed of Trust which requires the approval of the court to remove the Trustees.

Mr. WHIPPLE: It does not. On the other hand when there is a dispute as to whether they have been removed or not, the court is the only tribunal to which application may be made to settle it. In other words, if one claims there is a removal and the other disputes it in some proper process filed in court with a proper order of notice or other process issued returnable and pleadings defining the issue, the court then must determine as between the parties that issue, as to whether there was a proper removal. There is no proceeding calculated to that end at present.

THE COURT: If you object to going on because of not being parties, I am perfectly willing to allow a motion that you may become parties to the proceedings if you so desire.

MR. WHIPPLE: I have no desire about it. I should merely say that if that action was taken it would not be because we moved to become parties, because we do not believe that the proceeding is at all an appropriate one for any such purpose. We say that it is inconsistent with the litigation pending in this court and that these trustees have a right as matter of law and under the decision of the court to have their case heard which they have brought in this court. That involves a question of law.

THE COURT: What case do you refer to now?

MR. WHIPPLE: I am referring to the case of Eustace v. Dickey in which we filed a petition here for the appointment of a receiver the other day. A case filed a month or so ago, where a subpœna has been issued by order of the court and service accepted and we are waiting for the defendants to answer.

THE COURT: In that proceeding how can any action be taken to determine the question whether these Trustees were lawfully removed or not?

MR. WHIPPLE: It cannot. That question is entirely immaterial because the Trustees having first come to the court and submitted their resignations, it is immaterial whether these Directors have attempted to remove them or not. It is within the power of the court to accept and deal with their resignations which were offered to the court, according to the rules of law and procedure and the precedents of decided cases which I have cited to your Honor and referred to more than once. They are not to be deprived of that right because the court takes jurisdiction. That is our position which I have stated to the court, and it is entirely immaterial what action these gentlemen took after the court has been once put in jurisdiction of the case by the Trustees appearing before them and submitting their resignations to the court. The law provides orderly procedure, and the extraneous action of outside parties interfering with the jurisdiction of the court is immaterial, in my judgment, if the court goes ahead to determine that question as to whether the parties were actually removed or not. It is an important question of law that is here presented, and I have tried to present it to your Honor. I don't think I have been as clear in my statements with regard to it because there have been other issues that have prevented your Honor, perhaps, giving due consideration to the pendency of that suit. Aside from that there is a further legal question as to whether this is a Board of Directors that can act under circumstances of this sort.

THE COURT: That question is not before me and cannot be in any proceeding that I might hear.

MR. WHIPPLE: Whether Mr. Dittemore—whether Mrs. Knott is really a Director or whether Mr. Dittemore is.

THE COURT: Those questions—Mr. Dittemore has a bill pending to determine that question, as I understand it.

MR. WHIPPLE: That is very true, but can a board function when there is, as Mr. Thompson stated the other day, four Directors and a usurper, an interloper?

THE COURT: Whatever this court finds with reference to Mr. Dittemore wouldn't be binding on him because he is not a party to this proceeding.

MR. WHIPPLE: That is not the question, its being binding on Mr. Dittemore; it is the question whether there is a legal body that can function.

THE COURT: I shouldn't undertake to decide that question, in view of the fact that there is a petition now pending which involves that very question. As I understand it has been partly heard, hasn't it?

MR. WHIPPLE: I understand so; yes. I understand it was complete'y heard and that there is on record in this court a report of the master to the effect that Mr. Dittemore is the real Director. All the Full Court said was that it wasn't necessary to decide it at that time, but they haven't said that Mr. Dittemore wasn't a Director. They confirmed the master's report and it is at least doubtful whether the finding does not now stand that Mr. Dittemore and not Mrs. Knott is the real Director. Mr. Dittemore at all events is a party to our suit and a party defendant.

THE COURT: You say your suit. You mean this petition for the appointment of a receiver?

MR. WHIPPLE: That is only an incidental move in my suit. It is a petition which is filed in our suit.

THE COURT: You refer, I suppose, to the petition which was filed by Mr. Eustace, Mr. Harvey and Mr. Rowlands?

MR. WHIPPLE: Yes.

THE COURT: For authority to resign as Trustees and the approving of their accounts and the discharging of them from further responsibility?

MR. WHIPPLE: Yes, your Honor. We say when a petition of that sort has been filed in this court which has jurisdiction of the trust that it gives the court exclusive jurisdiction in all matters arising in it and the action of these Directors in attempting to make a removal or to exercise authority which they might otherwise have, in our judgment comes perilously near to contempt of court. It is certainly an interference with the court's jurisdiction, because that petition was filed under the authority of a precedent laid down by this court in which that same question was discussed. There was a case where the beneficiary of the trust had not only the right to remove but to appoint a new trustee—the right to accept a resignation or, I think, to remove and certainly to reappoint a new trustee and the court declared that that beneficiary could only appoint a new trustee subject to the jurisdiction of this court, under its authority and with its approval. They intimated that the first trustee they named the court would not appoint. In other words, the court took full jurisdiction of the matter and did not stand aside for the exercise of rights which might otherwise have been exercised, except that the entire question of the resignation of the trustee and the appointment of a new one was before the court. It suspends outside activities. It is, we say, a case in which the litigation and the issues between the parties should be heard and determined. The resignations of these trustees being offered to the court, the question of their removal as an outside interference with the court's jurisdiction, becomes as we say of no consequence whatever. It is of no consequence whether they did remove or not. If the court spends that time, its time, in listening to the determination of that issue, it has then only got to the point of determining finally as to whether after all it is immaterial, because the court already has jurisdiction and jurisdiction which is invoked for the purpose of appointing new Trustees. The court has got to be appealed to, because the Directors, as I have pointed out before, haven't any right to make the appointment of new Trustees. Only the Trustees can appoint, and they failing to do it, the court will do it. The court will be the only tribunal that could do it when the Trustees themselves fail to appoint new trustees, and conform to the terms of the Trust Deed.

MR. THOMPSON: If your Honor please, as something has been said about Mr. Dittemore, it is again necessary for me to say something about his position as regards the petition pending by Governor Bates. It is not a petition anybody is a party to. I only heard of it by accident, anyway. He asks your Honor to appoint three Trustees. Of course your Honor cannot do it unless there are three vacancies. The question whether there are any vacancies depends wholly upon whether there is a removal. There is not in this case, because these resignations have not been accepted. Governor Bates saw no way of creating a vacancy in an orderly manner in this matter and the Directors in order to accelerate the vacancy made a removal. They have delayed it. There isn't any vacancy in the case unless your Honor finds their removal was valid. That raises two questions. First, if you take Governor Bates' case and turn it into a legal proceeding with parties, subpœnas, defendants and answers, we finally come to two questions. One is, was the removal made in good faith? The second is, was it made by a body competent to remove? It is in that connection, your Honor said something which I respectfully protest against. Your Honor said that question couldn't arise in this case because Mr. Dittemore has raised it in another proceeding.

THE COURT: I didn't say it couldn't arise, I said I couldn't hear it.

MR. THOMPSON: I call your Honor's attention to the vital difference between the situation presented in the case of Eustace v. Dickey recently decided by the Full Bench and this present situation. In that case on March 17, 1920, at the time when the removal of Mr. Rowlands was effected, Mr. Dittemore was present. Nobody had then been elected to fill his place; he had not then been ejected. He didn't vote on it but he opposed it. Nevertheless, he was there and the body of which he was a part was competent to act on that subject on this occasion. He wasn't removed until after Mr. Rowlands and consequently at the time Mr. Rowlands was removed there was a legal board sitting, competent to act by a majority. In this case the situation is entirely different, as to the facts. The removal was effected, Mr. Dittemore not being present or permitted to be present; he had been ejected. His only rights were those given under the stipulation that he wasn't obliged to solicit the Directors of that Board to be permitted to exercise his rights. His rights now depend upon the adjudication of his case. I do not see how your Honor can ever determine the legality of this case, as distinguished from the first one, until it is determined, either in Mr. Dittemore's own case, or this case, whether Mr. Dittemore's removal on March 17 was legal or not. If it wasn't, then the fact that a majority of the true, legal Board of Directors who voted to remove these two Trustees, all except Mr. Dittemore, does not validate the transaction. In order that the transaction should be valid, Mr. Dittemore must have had opportunity to be present and present his views, if he had any; and on the other hand the usurper, Mrs. Knott, ought not to have been permitted to be there or to influence by her conduct, actions or talk the action that was taken. There would not be any legal vote there. I even do not see how it is possible for your Honor to decide the question whether there was a vacancy or not, such as will enable Governor Bates' petition to be granted, until you have decided whether Mr. Dittemore was legally removed or not on March 17, 1920, which the master has decided. Something has been said about the master's decision. We understand that these conclusions are final; that the questions of fact there found can never be reopened again by the master; that all that remains in Mr. Dittemore's case to be decided is whether upon his removal Mr. Dittemore did anything to add to his rights. In fact, that is the point in Eustace v. Dickey and simply means that the Full Bench thought they would await the confirmation in the other case. That is the theory, I should assume, and I suppose your Honor would agree with me on that point. Now after the master has decided that Mr. Dittemore is a Director it would seem a pretty strong reason even in the absence of any review of that decison by the Supreme Court, why his presence was necessary, and without his presence it would be pretty difficult for your Honor in the face of that finding to say that the Board that removed these two men was a legal Board, and then have it decided later that it wasn't. It cannot be both. It must be one or the other. If it wasn't a legal Board because Mr. Dittemore was absent, if that should be decided in Mr. Dittemore's case, then your Honor cannot grant Governor Bates' petition until Mr. Dittemore's case is decided unless you consolidate this case wih Mr. Dittemore's case and send them to the same master. The parties are the same and I suppose the findings would be res adjudicata between them.

MR. BATES: May I just be heard for a moment, your Honor, to point out one or two inaccuracies, possibly, of statement of facts that have been forgotten. In the first place we do not, of course, recognize that Mr. Dittemore through his counsel has any right to be heard in this proceeding whatsoever. He was removed, as we claim, validly and we expect so to show when the time comes, on March 17, 1919, by the Board of Directors and he hasn't served or attempted to serve a day since that time, or attended a meeting. He not only has no findings in his favor that have stood the test of the court, but quite to the contrary. But the master did attempt to make the question of his status an issue in the Eustace case and did attempt to decide it against our protest on what we claimed was and know was only a partial presentation of the evidence. When the matter came to the Full Court the Full Court decided that it was not an issue in that case and therefore not to be determined in that case. It not only does not leave him with that question reported in his favor, but under the rescript expressly eliminating all paragraphs from its confirmation of the master's report relating to the Dittemore case, and yet my learned friend stands up here and says he expects your Honor to agree with him that that question has been decided. Moreover, in this decision which was handed down something over a month ago in the case of Eustace v. Dickey the court found that this Board of Directors had a right to function by a majority vote. The claim, as matter of law, that because a man claims that he is one of five members of a Board of Directors, although he hasn't been recognized as such for nearly three years—claims that he is a member of that Board and therefore everything they do in his absence is illegal, is an impossible proposition. There are five Directors there. Unquestionably a Director de facto and we believe de jure; but unquestionably a Director de facto. This Supreme Court—the Full Bench—has found in that very decision that in the case of the original removal of Mr. Rowlands that only three of that Board acted. One was absent and one sat there and refused to vote. So that the very removal that they have confirmed was on the part of three Directors. There is no question but what there were four who acted, without any question as to their rights in the removal of these two men in this present case. There is also no question but what the fifth also voted for it; that at least she was a de facto director. So that I do not think that it is possible for Mr. Thompson's contentions to prevail that Mr. Dittemore by reason of making the claim is therefore entitled to question the validity of the proceedings of this Board of Directors in every act they have done for the last three years. That is an impossible assumption and one which does not fit in with the law of precedents.

As to the question of Mr. Whipple's petition, presenting this matter to the court, or of settling his accounts and accepting the resignations after they had been settled—for that is all it was—it was filed after the decision in the Eustace case but before the decree. We believed it was filed for the purpose of delay and the prolonging of the litigation. We haven't appeared and haven't answered. We are still without our rights. Mr. Whipple knew that we believed it was filed for that purpose and that we would proceed to exercise the power, if we found it necessary, that was given us by that decision and by the decree which was entered after his bill was filed. That decree establishing our right to remove for such cause as we might deem expedient. He endeavored to prevent our doing it by asking your Honor to issue a restraining order and your Honor heard that petition at great length and refused to issue the restraining order. I think that determined the question as to whether or not that vote upon which he now relies ousted the Directors of their right to act if and when they thought the time had come when they must act, so that I don't consider that that question is open to them. They come in here and ask to be heard on this petition for the appointment of successors to these men on the ground that they had been, that is the clients claimed that they had been improperly removed and submit themselves voluntarily to the jurisdiction of the court in this matter. Mr. Whipple was allowed as a matter of courtesy without completing his pleadings to go ahead and argue the matter on two or three different occasions. Your Honor has recognized his right to do it. He has claimed his right to do it and now he endeavors to have it appear that he is not properly before this court. It seems to me that he either is or is not. So far as the papers show he is not a party to this suit. If our claim is ripe, as we shall expect to show if we have the opportunity, and these two men were properly removed, then they have no right to be heard on this petition as to the appointment of their successors, and that is what this petition is for, therefore they were not made parties to it. But if Mr. Whipple thinks they ought to be parties, that their rights are being affected on the ground that he raises that they were not properly removed, then I submit your Honor, that he should file a motion to be made a party, that he should present his case and have his pleadings completed in time so this matter can be heard in accordance with your Honor's suggestion on next Wednesday. If he desires, as he claimed when he first came into court to expedite the matter and have a hearing speedily to determine the litigation, here is his opportunity. But he either wants to be a party to this matter or he doesn't want to. If he doesn't file his motion then I submit to your Honor, you should proceed and appoint these three Trustees on the petition as filed. If he does want to be heard, then he should have the time your Honor has allowed him to have his motion filed and his pleadings completed until next Wednesday. He cannot come in one day and claim to be here as a party and being heard as a party who has a right to be heard, and the next day claiming he doesn't wish to be considered a party. If he does do that, I submit your Honor must take him at his word and must proceed on the face of the pleadings as they appear.

THE COURT: Well, I think on this petition for the appointment of trustees that the petition should be heard and it should be heard speedily because there seems to be no one at present who is authorized to act. I am assuming that the removals were properly made. I had expected today to appoint a temporary trustee to act in this matter until the appointment of permanent trustees could be determined. But as it seems to me this question is a question that has got to be settled, as to whether the act of the Directors was or was not authorized; that that question might as well, in the interests of this Society, this Church, be settled now as any time and the sooner it is settled probably the better it would be for all parties interested. If it appears that these trustees were not properly removed, not removed in good faith, why then it would be determined; if on the other hand they were properly removed, then their successors should be speedily appointed, and I know of no way in which this question which is now pending can be more appropriately determined than in this petition for the appointment of Trustees, and so it seems to me that the hearing on this question should begin, and if necessary, why perhaps some other matters here that may arise in the equity sitting may have to be postponed during the continuance of that hearing.

I suggested a moment ago and I renew the suggestion, that if counsel for the removed trustees desires to be made parties to this proceeding for the appointment of trustees as parties interested, I am willing that such motion shall be filed and should allow it. If it is allowed, I should expect the answers to be filed so that the case might begin on Wednesday morning. If counsel does not desire to appear or to file a motion to intervene here and be made parties on behalf of these removed trustees, then I think I should be obliged to proceed with the petition, whenever the facts are presented to me, ex parte or otherwise.

I ought to say in this connection, perhaps it isn't necessary to say it because it is to be inferred from what I have already said, it doesn't seem to me that by reason of any pleadings or action taken previously by the Directors is a bar to any act on the part of the Directors in voting to remove the trustees provided they acted in good faith. In other words it does not seem to me that by what has previously been done by the Directors by way of petitioning this court or otherwise, that this court has exclusive jurisdiction to that extent that the Directors were not authorized to act, provided they acted within the powers which were given them under the trust deed.

MR. WHIPPLE: I don't know whether your Honor makes it as a ruling in our case or not. Your Honor intimated something of that sort the other day. I don't know whether your Honor now considers that you have the Trustees' case before you, so that it would be regarded as a ruling. But if it would, I would very much desire to have our exception to it noted, because it is so inconsistent with what we believe to be the principle that has been decided by this court. Of course, we are very likely to be utterly wrong in it.

THE COURT: I think you have a right to except to any action of the court in any matter to which you are a party, or where you represent parties. But when you come in here and ask for exceptions, claiming at the same time that you are a party to the proceeding and do not desire to be made a party, I don't quite see how you can take an exception.

MR. WHIPPLE: I am afraid I didn't make myself clear. If your Honor makes it as a ruling in the case which Governor Bates has brought, I have nothing whatever to say.

THE COURT: That is the only case in which I shall expect to have this hearing proceed.

MR. WHIPPLE: Now, upon getting to my feet I said if your Honor made it as a ruling in the case in which the Trustees were plaintiffs, the case which I brought in their behalf and which is pending and which seemed to me the only case in which you could make it, namely, the case that was pending in which we sought to have the court's jurisdiction, why then we desired our exceptions saved. If it is made in the other case I do not care to have any saved at all, because we are not a party to it.

THE COURT: The only matter to which I have been addressing myself is the petition of appointment of Trustees. I am afraid I didn't make myself clear. That was a petition which I said would be heard on Wednesday. Of course counsel may consider this matter between now and Wednesday, and if there seems to be any change in what the removed Trustees desire to do, if anything, there will be opportunity to do it between now and next Wednesday. In other words, if they desire to petition, or move to be admitted as parties, that motion will be allowed. That is a matter which you have to decide.

MR. WHIPPLE: Of course, I can reach no decision in that matter now, definitely, because I didn't know we were summoned here for any such purpose. The last time we were before your Honor, your Honor suggested that a receiver or a temporary Trustee be appointed and that we submit forms for a decree. That we did, and I came here today entirely unprepared to discuss anything else except that question.

THE COURT: Since last Tuesday I had prepared forms of a decree for the appointment of a temporary Trustee. Since preparing that decree, upon more careful reflection and consideration, it seemed to me that this question as to the legality of a removal of these Trustees had got to be settled sometime, and the sooner it was settled the better, and the court might just as well consider it sometime as another. And in view of the fact that it seemed so desirable and necessary to have a speedy hearing on it, as at present advised it does not seem to me that anything should be done with reference to the appointment of receiver or Trustee or any other person temporarily, until this other matter is settled, and in fact when it is settled there wouldn't be any necessity for any appointment of any temporary officer to take charge of things.

MR. WHIPPLE: I can only say, if your Honor please, that I desire to urge that the case pending before you in which the resignations of these Trustees have been presented, be heard. It was brought a month or two ago, a subpœna was issued summoning the defendants into court and their pleadings could have been completed at any time. And if that case were heard and the resignations were accepted it wouldn't be necessary for your Honor to go into any hearing whatever in relation to whether the removal of the Trustees was valid or not, because before their attempted removal they had offered their resignation to this court as stated there and therefore would have nothing to be heard on next Wednesday. I will say to your Honor that if your Honor will order the pleadings completed in that case tomorrow, as you have ample power to do, because the Directors and Mr. Dittemore are all of them defendants, we will be ready for a hearing upon that case which will settle the whole difficulty and will be much shorter than any hearing on the validity of the removal, and will not necessitate any such lengthy hearing. I want to present it to your Honor in an orderly way. I should have been ready to present it if I had known in advance that any such question was to come up. But here is a suit where the resignations of these Trustees have been offered to the court. It was filed a month, a month and a half, or perhaps two months ago. Subpœna was issued and it has been served, or service is accepted and it is returned to court and it is within the power of this court and I should like to move in that case that the pleadings be completed and that it be ready for hearing next week. We will be ready for hearing in that case, and that is a suit which will accomplish the same result, because if your Honor says we are entitled to resign and the resignations are accepted by the court then there isn't anything in the way of promptly appointing their successors.

THE COURT: They would have to be appointed under some application made for that purpose?

MR. WHIPPLE: We have applied for it. That is one of our prayers in our suit. It is, I think, the third prayer—that our successors be appointed.

THE COURT: I am willing to adopt your suggestion to have this other case heard provided the hearing on the petition which you have filed is limited to the question of the legality of the removal of the Trustees. But your bill also prays for an accounting here—a settling of the accounts between the parties. It would be impossible for me, sitting here as a single justice, as a practical matter to go into the accounts between these parties here.

MR. WHIPPLE: As the accounts are presented it would take your Honor a much shorter time than the other hearing, if it were a hearing where all the evidence could be presented to your Honor to determine the good faith of these Directors, because good faith is not shown by one particular act, but it is shown by a course of conduct covering months, covering days and covering months, and it is shown by the purposes which they entertain and attempt to conceal. Good faith is a very broad question. The matter of settling these accounts would take a slight proportion of the time that would be taken in a proper hearing with regard to the propriety of this removal. There is no need of any hearing with regard to the propriety of the removal, if the Trustees' resignations are accepted. That case, as to the propriety of the removal, couldn't be heard in the suit which we brought, because no attempt had been made for removal at that time. There is no such issue raised by the pleadings; no such issue could be raised as far as we could see by the pleadings.

THE COURT: It would be impossible for me to hear the matter of the accounting between the parties here.

MR. WHIPPLE: That would mean that your Honor would expect that the hearing with regard to the removal—the propriety of the removal would be an extremely short one.

THE COURT: I don't know whether it will or not. I don't expect anything connected with this case is going to be very brief on either side.

MR. WHIPPLE: I can say your Honor, it would take very much less of your time than would the determination of the other suit. Because it is not an accounting in the ordinary sense. The accounting has been made by experts on both sides who say that is all the accounting there is. There is practically no dispute in regard to that.

THE COURT: The accounting which I have seen? You mean the audit which was made by two expert accountants and which you submitted to me last week?

MR. WHIPPLE: I mean the result of that audit. I mean to call these gentlemen to the stand and testify what they found. I do not mean the paper itself. I mean to call the expert accountants, one of whom was employed by Governor Bates or by his clients, to the stand and ask them in regard to the state of the account, and it will show that the dispute between the parties could be heard and determined inside of a day, or possibly two days.

THE COURT: This audit which was submitted to me, has no figures and does not deal with any sums of money which are claimed to have been expended by these Trustees unlawfully, in any way.

MR. WHIPPLE: But your Honor has before you a letter of the Directors in which they state the fact.

THE COURT: I was just referring to this audit.

MR. WHIPPLE: I was trying to show that the audit wasn't expected to show it. The audit is for the purpose of showing there was nothing else they can complain of.

THE COURT: I don't know what letter you refer to. I remember there was a letter in which they complained of certain irregularities of expenditures of money which were not authorized. Whether those were all the claims which they make, and if they are, all the facts and all the circumstances relating to those expenditures would have to be gone into on both sides, for me to determine whether they were lawful or not.

MR. WHIPPLE: The audit will show that those were the only things that can be or have been questioned. The testimony of the accountants will do that. Now if they have any other objections to the accounts, if your Honor ordered them to file an answer they would have to set them up in the answer and your Honor would have them before you. It is so much easier to order an answer filed in a case where parties have been summoned, than to file them in a case where there are no parties.

THE COURT: This audit was signed by representatives of two concerns.

MR. WHIPPLE: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: They simply tabulated the result of what the books show.

MR. WHIPPLE: That is right.

THE COURT: They didn't undertake to determine whether certain expenditures made by the Publishing Company, by the Trustees, were authorized. The fact appears that they were made. I understand the Directors claim that they were not properly made. That is the kind of an accounting which I understand that the Directors and the Trustees will be involved in when they come to consider this question.

MR. WHIPPLE. Yes, your Honor. There isn't enough in them to occupy the court a day, or more than two days at the outside. If your Honor will indulge me a moment, I would like to take that letter and show what the complaints are; how trivial they are as compared with the great administration of this trust. I would like to show you how very simple they are.

THE COURT: I read all that.

MR. WHIPPLE: It is not in the correspondence.

THE COURT: I didn't mean the correspondence put in the other day. I mean the letters attached to these bills of complaint.

MR. WHIPPLE: Then your Honor knows how comparatively simple they are; how comparatively few. And the accountants will testify that there are no other items in the examination that will be questioned by the Directors.

THE COURT: If both sides will agree it wouldn't take more than two days. I may be able to hear it.

MR. WHIPPLE: I don't expect Governor Bates will agree to it because he wants to have what he thinks will be a summary hearing in the other suit.

He will say this is going to be a long hearing, I suppose, but your Honor has got before you everything on which you can decide how long it will take, while in the other case you have no such basis; you are attempting to deal with the question of the good faith of the men who have attempted to remove their opponents in litigation which has lasted for two or three years, and to determine whether they are the kind of judicial decisions that ought to sit in judgment or would fairly sit in judgment with regard to the actions of their litigating opponents. It goes to the very question of the capacity of the tribunal to deal with such questions, and if it ought to be heard and heard not in a perfunctory and summary way, and we say be heard at length and heard in order to determine what they have been doing during these two years, and the various acts which they have performed will have a bearing upon their good faith. I can assure your Honor for what it is worth that such a hearing would take a very considerable period of time; much longer than a hearing as to these payments, amounting to forty or fifty dollars, seven or eight of them, which after most careful examination are the only ones which they presented to the Trustees as payments that they criticized.

MR. THOMPSON: I would like to know what your Honor would suggest, if anything, about our being a party to this anomalous proceeding of Governor Bates'—this suit he has brought for the appointment of Trustees. We claim there is no vacancy, so there is nothing for the Court to appoint. If it is going to involve a finding that there is a vacancy I want to be heard. I don't want such a matter as that decided unless I am heard on it.

THE COURT: My reason for saying that that matter shouldn't be heard is because it is pending in another suit.

MR. THOMPSON: It may be pending in a dozen suits; it is pending in this one; it came up here right in this suit today. I don't want to go ahead and litigate the other suit and have a decision in it inconsistent with the one you are going to make in this one. I apprehend Mr. Whipple will certainly make the defense that there wasn't a legal board there to act. That interests me. If he is going to do that I would like to be on hand to have something to say on that, too.

THE COURT: You are not bound by anything decided in a case in which you are not a party.

MR. THOMPSON: Very true. But there is a certain moral influence in having a decision of that kind made that may not be altogether desirable. I do not like to be out of a case in which my rights are essentially involved and not be in it personally. I don't understand the nature of this so-called lawsuit Governor Bates has brought.

THE COURT: I don't quite understand why it is called a novel proceeding for a party to bring a petition for the appointment of Trustees. That is the only way Trustees can be appointed.

MR. THOMPSON: When those petitions are brought they are accompanied by citations, publications, and everybody in interest is notified. Here you say the Attorney-General is a party. Very well. Why isn't he made a party?

THE COURT: The Attorney-General has appeared.

MR. THOMPSON: Very well. There are other persons interested. It happens, incidentally, that this lawsuit involves the rights of Mr. Dittemore and also these two removed men. Your Honor has already conceded they have a right to be heard. I suppose what they will plead is a single defense, namely, that there is no vacancy. A second, a far different reason, is the reason that led them very soon to find a combination to make a vacancy, that reason being because they did not act in good faith. As to what Mr. Bates said a moment ago; I am in despair of making him understand our position and I shall not attempt to answer him further. There is nothing in what he said at all.

MR. WHIPPLE: I would like to call your Honor's attention to what your Honor stated a moment ago, that is, as to parties, who are not parties to a suit you propose to hear, not being bound by the result of that suit. Now suppose you find in a case where the present Trustees are not parties that they were properly removed. They are not bound by it, if they still say, "We are still Trustees." Hasn't some suit got to be brought to test it?

THE COURT: I think they are bound by it when the court invites them to appear and become parties, if they desire to.

MR. WHIPPLE: That may be, if your Honor please, if the matter of notice is not of any consequence at all. If a person can come into court and file a bill in Equity not making people parties, and the court simply sends an informal notice to them that if they would like to be heard they can be made parties so as to be bound in that way, that would be an application of the rules of procedure that I have never heard of. That is the trouble.

THE COURT: If there is anybody else entitled to notice— certainly Mr. Whipple, you do not appear for anybody except the two Trustees who have been removed.

MR. WHIPPLE: That is quite right. And we are not made parties. Your Honor has just said, and I merely wanted to point out the significance of it, that people who are not parties are not bound by a decision that may be reached. It would have been perfectly easy to make these gentlemen parties. But I do not believe a person is bound by every action where he might come in and ask to be a party and fails to do it. That would be a new application of res adjudicata. That would be a new application of the effect of a judgment or a decree of court, where no notice whatever—no order of notice whatever is issued where the parties concerned and concerned very vitally, are not made parties and the case goes to a hearing in their absence and then to say that they are bound by the result. I simply suggest to your Honor that that couldn't be so; that they couldn't be bound by the results. The court has heard the matter ex parte and has made a decision which is inconsistent with the administration of law which gives a man an opportunity after due notice and due process of law, and due service of process of the court, to come into court and make his defense. I am sure your Honor cannot ultimately decide that just because of hearing accidentally of this proceeding, and in an attempt to prevent ex parte actions in regard to it in an action inconsistent with their own pending litigation, that is, they came into court and addressed the judge, that they became bound by whatever the judge might do thereafter. I cannot believe—I am sure your Honor cannot reach any such conclusion. If we are not parties we are certainly not bound, and the fact that we might come and ask to come in could not make the decree any more binding legally. If these Trustees saw fit to do so they would be exactly in the same position—we were not parties, and would say that a suit must be brought in order to determine whether we had our positions poperly or not. Due notice, proper notice must be given to us of such a hearing.

THE COURT: I had assumed that after three or four days devoted to a hearing of this case, these motions pending, including the petition of appointing of Trustees and the petition brought by the Trustees that they may be allowed to resign and the petition for a restraining order brought by them against the Directors, that counsel for the Trustees had knowledge of the proceedings and was acting here representing them in all these cases. I agree that these Trustees that have been removed are entitled to notice. I supposed that at the time their counsel appeared here, whether they heard they were joined in the petition or not, whether they heard it accidentally that the petition had been or was to be filed, and after we had the hearing last week, perhaps two, and the one before this week in which this question was not raised—I hadn't supposed that counsel would take the position that they hadn't had notice —that they weren't parties and shouldn't be heard, and shouldn't be bound as though they had had notice. But I assumed that after what has taken place they had actual notice. If they hadn't had I should suppose that the proper thing would be that an order of notice should issue to them. That didn't seem to me necessary under the circumstances, as they appeared here and were heard by counsel, and their views have been expressed to the court. Now it seems to me that this hearing, so far as this petition filed by the Trustees is concerned which was filed the later part of November, except so far as it related to an accounting, and so far as it contains any questions, if it does contain any, which are cases similar to those decided on the petition for the appointment of Trustees, it might well enough be heard. But I don't know that it does. They ask that they may resign and their accounts may be approved. As I read the petition, Mr. Whipple, there isn't any expressed prayer there for the appointment of new Trustees, I do not find it.

MR. WHIPPLE: I havent a copy before me, because I didn't come with any of my papers.

THE COURT: Yes, there is.—New Trustees—you are right about it. So far as it relates to that question. I am willing to hear this case with the other.

MR. WHIPPLE: If your Honor please, we are not parties to the action. Our position is that it is entirely immaterial as to whether there was an attempt to remove or not, I am not at liberty to waive the rights of my clients in respect to a matter so important as that.

THE COURT: I don't ask you to waive anything.

MR. WHIPPLE: Whatever I have said in any of these proceedings—and every hearing before your Honor has been indited in the stenographer's notes, I think, every one of them, with the name of the case in which I appear for the plaintiff, and not in Governor Bates' case at all, and I have intended to bring before your Honor on every occasion that case and the questions that were there pending, and to do no more than to point out that the court had jurisdiction in that case and that the other ought not to be heard and that no action ought to be taken under it. I do not believe that that makes the Trustees a party to that case, when they are not named as defendants. If I did, I shouldn't have spoken one word with regard to it. I didn't intend to submit without a summons, without being named as a defendant—to becoming parties in that case. I should protest against any hearing upon that case as inconsistent with our rights as acquired under the original case. I have assured your Honor that that case, which we have brought and the settlement of accounts will take a comparatively short time. No one has assured your Honor that the hearing upon the question of the good faith of these Directors, and their being a proper tribunal, and the questions of law involved, will be a short one. No one has suggested that it would be a short one, but your Honor has apparently assumed that it will be a short one.

THE COURT: I don't assume any such thing.

MR. WHIPPLE: I am glad your Honor doesn't. But if your Honor is willing to give the time of this court that we ask, a much shorter time will be given to the proceedings which we have instituted, and which we contend as matter of law and not a matter of discretion merely, are the proper ones in which to determine this matter, and I assume that the court would like to have them determined in the way that would be shortest and simplest. We believe the proceeding we have brought is that proceeding, and so believing I am not at liberty to submit the rights of my clients to the jurisdiction of any other case in which they are not named as parties and in which no order of notice has issued. I will agree that such a proceeding may be a proper one where there is a vacancy with regard to a trusteeship and nobody disputes the vacancy. That is a very proper proceeding. But it is a unique proceeding in this respect. And it is in this respect that it is unique, that in a case where there is a real controversy as to whether there is any proper removal, or vacancy, and counsel come into court with a sworn bill saying that there is one and make the Trustees claim there is no vacancy, when they are not parties at all and he does not make them parties, but attempts to get their successors appointed without the determination of that question. That is the unique point—not that the proceeding is not a proper one for seeking the appointment of Trustees, but if there is a question as to whether there is a vacancy, these people who had a right to be heard should be made parties, proper notice should be issued, and they brought into court as parties to the issues defined in an orderly way. But the unique feature of the proceeding is that it hasn't been done. There is no attempt to have it done. An attempt is made to railroad the proposition before the court without notice to anybody and try to get the appointment of Trustees to fill the vacancy, when they know there is a doubt about the vacancy. It isn't in the nature of the proceeding that the unique features appear.

THE COURT: Is there anything further to be said?

MR. BATES: I wish to say one word in regard to the time. It is perfectly evident anything Mr. Whipple wishes to be heard can be heard very briefly and anything he does not wish to be heard will take a great length of time. Personally it seems to me as though the single question of good faith of the Directors in making this removal can be heard without taking very much of your Honor's time. I do not think it would be possible to go into this question of an accounting without having it go into all the ramifications which an accounting generally does, that would take a very long time. I am entirely agreeable to any suggestion that your Honor may make, but I do not feel as though I had a right to agree to an accounting when I know that in all probability it will take so much of your Honor's time, and when it is not essential as a preliminary to the determination of this other question. This question seems to stand alone and can be determined quickly, and this trust can be restored to its former usefulness.

MR. WHIPPLE: Governor Bates says anything I want to have heard can be heard in a very short time and anything I don't want to have heard will take a very long time, and then he proceeds to say that the thing he wants to have heard, namely, the propriety of the removal, will take a very short time; and this accounting, that is as simple as simple can be, is a very involved matter and will take a long time. The idea of criticizing somebody else, and then stating yourself the very proposition that you have criticized. It is not a fact—it ought not to be that his judgment is any different than my judgment. His prejudice as to what he wants to have tried, is different than mine—he assumes it is.

THE COURT: You have heard what I have already said about this case.

TOWBOAT MEN STRIKE FOLLOWING WAGE CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In repudiation of a 20 per cent wage cut agreement decided upon by an arbitration board, several hundred members of the United Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots went on strike yesterday in an effort to tie up the harbor's towing craft until the employers should consent to continue paying them according to the wage scale in effect last year.

Capt. William A. Maher and other union representatives disapproved the decision and declined to sit through the meetings of the arbitration board. It is estimated that there are about 750 towboats in the harbor, half of which are owned by the railroads, and so not affected by the strike.

The Engineers Beneficial Association accepted the wage cut and its president, Thomas B. Healy, says that the association will stand by the agreement, although it is not satisfactory. Members of the masters, mates and pilots' organizations say that they are confident a number of the engineers will join with them in forming a new union.

Steamship Wages Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Steamship Owners Association announced yesterday wage reductions of approximately 15 per cent for officers, and cuts mounting as high as 33 per cent for unlicensed boatmen on steamships, the new rate to go into effect immediately.

MICHIGAN NEWSPAPER SOLD

KALAMAZOO, Michigan—Ralph H. Booth, president of the Booth Publishing Company, has announced his purchase of the Kalamazoo Gazette, Michigan's oldest newspaper. It was established in 1833. For the last 20 years the Gazette has been published by F. F. Rowe and A. E. Kettle. The new owner took immediate posession.

RENT SUIT IS DISMISSED

PANAMA, Canal Zone—Judge Kerr of the Canal Zone District Court has dismissed the Metal Trades Council's application for an injunction restraining collection of rents from government employees. Judge Kerr held that he had no jurisdiction. The employees have appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans.

FOREST TAXATION LAW IS PROPOSED

Simple Measure Filed in Massachusetts Seeking to Encourage Forestation and Adjusting Tax Levies With This End in View

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — A taxation of forests bill, so brief and simple in context that all parties concerned may understand it and avail themselves of its benefits, has been placed before the Massachusetts Legislature by the State Forestry Association. For seven years there has been in effect a state law which aimed at equity with regard to taxation upon timberland, but this law, according to members of the forestry association, is so lengthy and cumbersome as to be almost worthless in practice; requires so much figuring as to be beyond the mathematical ability of many assessors, and calls for so many affidavits as to make a forest owner feel that the State assumes him to be dishonest.

The proposed bill was framed to effect the same justice to the forest owner that the present law is supposed to effect, namely and chiefly that the owner of growing timber shall not be called upon to pay an annual tax, but to pay a tax when the timber is mature. It is pointed out that when an annual tax is required, the taxes total, at the end of 50 years when the wood is cut, an amount approaching the full value of the wood itself. The present law was enacted in order to bring justice to the timber owner, but very few have benefited by it on account of its impracticability. The new bill is short in comparison and is intended to be so plain as to wording and so easy as to application and administration that no assessor or other person of ordinary intelligence will have any difficulty with it.

The leading provisions of the bill are as follows:

"Section I. An owner of forest land, valued on the town tax list of the preceding year, for land and growth at not more than twenty-five dollars ($25.00) per acre, and which does not contain more than twenty (20) cords per acre, on the average, but which is so stocked with trees as to promise a minimum prospective average yield per acre exclusive of water, bog, or ledge, of twenty thousand (20,000) board feet for soft woods or eight thousand (8000) board feet for hard woods, or for mixtures of the two, a volume between these limits as is indicated by the relative percentages of the two classes of growth, may apply in writing to the town assessors, to have said land listed as 'Classified Forest Land.'

"Section II. Within thirty (30) days after the receipt of said application, the assessors shall decide whether the property fulfills the requirements for classification, and shall notify the owner of their decision, giving their valuation of the tract as land alone and if within 10 days of notification, the owner accepts their decision, the land shall be recorded forthwith in a book, kept for the purpose, as 'Classified Forest Land' together with the valuation placed upon the land alone, which valuation shall be fixed for the period of 40 years and one which the regular annual property tax shall be levied. When 'Classified Forest Land' is sold or exchanged, the obligations of this act devolve upon the new holder of the title.

"Section III. The standing growth in 'Classified Forest Land' shall not be taxed, but the owner of such land, except as hereinafter provided, shall pay a forest products tax of six (6) per cent of the stumpage value, of any wood or timber cut from land during the period of classification, one-tenth of which shall be paid to the State. The trees standing on such land shall not be included in the town valuation in apportioning the state tax among the towns. The owner shall make a sworn return to the assessors before the first day of May in each year as to the amount of all wood and timber cut from such land during the preceding year ending April 1, but an owner may cut wood or timber from his 'classified forest land' providing it is for personal use or the use of a tenant only, and not in excess of twenty-five dollars ($25), stumpage value in any one year, free of tax and no return shall be required on the same. Any buildings or other structures standing on 'Classified Forest Land,' and so much of the land itself as is used in connection therewith shall be taxed separately as other real estate.

"Section IV. When in the judgment of the assessors 'Classified Forest Land' contains on the average per acre twenty-five thousand (25,000) board feet for soft woods, or ten thousand (10,000) board feet for hard woods or for mixtures of the two a volume between these limits as indicated by the relative percentages of the two classes of growth they shall notify the owner that two years from the date of notification the 'Forest Products Tax' of six (6) per cent of the value of the standing timber will, at that time, be taken from the classified list and placed in the general property tax list. Should the owner elect to reduce the volume of timber below the said volume for its class, within the two years, the land shall remain classified, but if five years after any cutting the total growing stock on the tract no longer fulfills the requirements as to average prospective yield as stated in section one, the tract may be taken from classification by the assessors. An owner may withdraw his land from classification at any time by the payment of the land tax and the forest products tax of six (6) per cent on the estimated value of the standing timber. Within thirty (30) days after an owner requests to withdraw his land from classification, the assessors shall determine the taxes due thereon which must be paid before the land is taken from the classified list."

MANITOBA DRAINAGE COMMISSION REPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The report of the Manitoba Drainage Commission, which was appointed two years ago by the Legislature to investigate and determine in an equitable manner the levying and assessing of drainage costs in districts completed and those to be completed, has just been handed to the Hon. C. D. McPherson, Minister of Public Works. The chief recommendation of the commission is the appointment of a permanent board to administer the Drainage Act. It also recommends the equitable distribution of taxes on the basis of benefits received.

The commission points out that $4,000,000 has been spent upon drainage in districts embracing 2,000,000 acres of land, of which 1,000,000 are under cultivation. With proper drainage, 90 per cent of the total could be made available for growing crops, the report states. Further development of farming in Manitoba depends upon irrigation in the southwest and drainage in the east and north. The opportunities and cost of irrigation is such as to offer little hope in the former direction. The possibilities in the other are almost unlimited. One-seventh of the improved land in the Province is contained in drainage districts, and the land within these districts is only 50 per cent developed. The commission sets forth that farmers in the drainage districts have suffered more from inefficient drainage than they have from excessive or inequitable taxation. The major factor in bringing out this condition is the lack of any controlling body and defective statutes.

As a suggestion for the relief of drainage districts, the report recommends that municipalities should assist to the extent that they have benefited by the construction of highways and bridges within their districts.

WORKING WOMEN WILL NOT LOWER STANDARD SAYS LEAGUE LEADER

NEWARK, New Jersey—Working women will go as far as any women in the world for full rights as citizens and for equal economic rights with men, Ethel M. Smith, secretary of the national legislative committee of the Women's Trade Union League, told delegates to the Eastern States Conference on Women in Industry, in session here, yesterday. They would do the same, she said, for actual equality in property rights, guardianship rights and industrial rights.

"But we will not lower our standards;" she added, "we will not ourselves put opportunity in the employers' hands to undo the hard-won progress of years."

She asserted that working women knew better than any women in the world the difference between actual equality and theoretical equality.

"We do not propose to surrender or jeopardize industrial standards already won," she said, "or to exchange 30 years of economic progress for a possible gain in some other direction which can be obtained some other way. Always remember that. Everything proposed in this blanket constitutional amendment for so-called equal rights can be obtained some other way without sacrificing the interests of working women.

"Therefore, we protest that for women who have never felt the economic struggle to demand theoretical rights at the expense of other women's health and livelihood is too monstrous a thing to be allowed to happen. It surely cannot happen if women everywhere learn just what is involved in the proposed blanket amendment."

NO WAGE CUT IS PLANNED IN TEXTILES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Adoption of a policy of no general reduction in the wages of textile operatives in New England, at least for the present, was announced after a "largely attended meeting of textile manufacturers, representing various lines in cotton and woolen manufacture." Indications are that this program was approved and the question "laid on the table" for an indefinite period of time in hope that the move would tend to stabilize conditions in the textile trade and conduce to readjustment through renewed buying. Inquiry at the headquarters of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the National Association of Wool Manufacturers revealed that the decision is not one of organizations but manufacturers. The trade associations, however, are more concerned with markets and products than with the question of wages.

BILL PROPOSES FAST AIR-MAIL SERVICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Development of a nation-wide network of air mail routes was advocated yesterday by Edward H. Shaughnessy, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, before the House Post Office Committee. He favored the letting of contracts for the carrying of all air mail in order to relieve the government of the burden of operating routes.

Persistent demand is being made by civic organizations and business interests, particularly bankers for air mail service other than the transcontinental route now in operation, Mr. Shaughnessy declared. New York and Chicago bankers, he said, have estimated they would save $100,000 in interest daily if they were able to exchange their clearings overnight by fast airplane service.

Night flying would be necessary, the committee was told, to make air mail service between populous cities efficient. Lighthouses at intervals of 25 miles, Mr. Shaughnessy suggested, might be established to guide pilots, and to make their work less hazardous.

A bill prepared by Chairman Steenerson of the committee would authorize the Postmaster-General to contract for the establishment of such routes as he saw fit and would permit a rate of three times the regular postage charge for first-class mail matter sent by airplane.

FEDERAL PROGRAM WILL ELIMINATE GRADE CROSSINGS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Grade crossings will be eliminated wherever possible and replaced with bridges or underpasses on all roads of the federal aid highway system to be constructed under the Federal Highway Act, the bureau of public roads of the Department of Agriculture announced yesterday. This policy, the announcement says, is receiving the approval of state and railroad officials and has been indorsed by the American Association of State Highway Officials.

Important roads, many of which at present cross and recross railroads at grades, hereafter will be built entirely on one side of the railroad, even though this increases cost of construction, or, if crossings are unavoidable or justified by local interests, the road will be designed to pass over or under the track, the railroads, in most instances of this kind, bearing half the cost of building the bridge or underpass.

The Bureau of Public Roads, which has supervision over the federal highway aid fund, has advocated such a policy of road construction for some time, due to the heavy loss of life at grade crossings. In three years ending with 1920, according to records available to the bureau, 3636 lives were lost and 19,649 persons were injured at grade crossings in the United States.

BUFFALO MAYOR HAS CITIZEN ADVISERS

BUFFALO, New York—Frank X. Schwab, former brewer, elected Mayor of Buffalo on a beer and wine platform, is carrying out pre-election pledges with a speed that is causing "dry" advocates to wonder how he will proceed with respect to the main question of prohibition. Mayor Schwab has announced that all "dry" laws will be enforced and has asked the corporation counsel to draft an ordinance that will enable him to reduce the number of licensed soft drink places from 6000 to 1000.

In the first week of his administration, Mayor Schwab retired the prohibition enforcement and vice squads of the police department, installed a police chief of his own choice whose first move was a general shake-up of subordinates; scrapped the police reserves, an unpaid civilian organization formed during the war, and called together an advisory committee of one person from each of the city wards.

The advisory board, Mayor Schwab promised in his campaign speeches, would keep the city government in touch with the plain citizen and taxpayer, something which, he declared, was impossible under the commission form of government.

The advisory board, so far as announced, consists of eight Democrats and 14 Republicans, divided as to occupation thus:

Former saloon keepers and owners of soft drink places, five; doctors, four; manufacturers, three; insurance and real estate, two; contractors and financiers, two; railroad executive, one; union business agent, one; lawyer, one; poolroom owner, one; editor, one, and undertaker, one.

PHILADELPHIA BRIDGE WORK STARTS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — A salute of 17 guns from the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's old flagship, was the signal yesterday for the opening of the exercises, which officially marked the beginning of work on the Delaware River bridge between Philadelphia and Camden, New Jersey. A moment later a naval aviator circled over Camden, dropped one end of a ribbon and then crossed to this city and dropped the other end, symbolizing "the new and closer union of Pennsylvania and New Jersey which comes into being with the commencement of work on the great bridge."

On the Philadelphia side of the river Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania, Mayor Moore of Philadelphia, Governor Edwards of New Jersey and Mayor Ellis of Camden successively struck a silver plated pick into the planking of a pier which is to be torn down to make way for the approach to the bridge.

In a civic and military parade the Philadelphia Real Estate Board was represented by a float depicting the bridge as a realization of a vision of William Penn.

The bridge will be one of the longest of the suspension types in the country. The main span will be 1750 feet long and the total length of the structure will be 1.82 miles. Its cost is estimated at $25,000,000.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS GREATER

PORTLAND, Maine—Grain shipments through this port during 1921 exceeded those of the previous year by 413,690 bushels, say port officials. The total was 18,609,376 bushels.

WORKING WOMEN OPPOSE LEGAL AID

At New York Convention Equal Rights Bill Is Attacked as Offering Employers Means to Injure Labor Through Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey — Working women will go as far as any women for full rights as citizens, for actual equality in property rights, guardianship rights and industrial rights, but they will not lower their standards and will not themselves put opportunity in the employers' hands to undo the hard-won progress of years, declared Ethel M. Smith, secretary of the national legislative committee of the Women's Trade Union League, before the Eastern States Conference of Women in Industry here yesterday.

Miss Smith protested against the so-called equal rights bill, which the National Women's Party, formerly a militant woman suffrage organization, is supporting. Everything proposed in this blanket constitutional amendment, she says, can be obtained in some other way without sacrificing the interests of working women.

Distrust of Law

"We protest that for women who have never felt the economic struggle to demand theoretical rights at the expense of the women's livelihood is too monstrous a thing to be allowed to happen," said Miss Smith. "It surely cannot happen if women everywhere learn just what is involved in the proposed blanket amendment.

"By tragic experience with the courts, working women and working men have learned that there is a vast difference to the wage earner between actual equality and theoretical or judicially determined economic equality. They know the abuse of the term 'freedom of contract' by the courts.

"At this moment, in the capital of the United States, laundry owners are withholding from the women laundry workers upward of $150,000 back pay on their legal minimum wage. The employers have withheld this ever since they challenged the law in court, where a decision is still pending. And this happened notwithstanding the United States Supreme Court has already confirmed the constitutionality of the Oregon Minimum Wage Law.

"Shall we offer to employers a fresh pretext to throw all such laws into courts? They would welcome it, for even if the law is ultimately sustained, they will have had several years at least during which to return to a 10-hour day, thereby fattening their profits.

Decisions Against Labor

"Court decisions are notoriously against Labor. Lawyers who have studied and practiced in this field of jurisprudence know this and they warn us against this blanket amendment, which furnishes a beautiful cloak for employers to exploit women workers under the guise of 'equal rights.'"

Miss Smith said she could quote such warnings from 15 of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the United States, although advocates of the bill quoted lawyers as saying that there was no danger of an adverse opinion from the Supreme Court. But these advocates could not, she said, quote a lawyer who did not say that this must be decided by the Supreme Court. As lawyers disagree, so the courts differ, Miss Smith pointed out, and meantime women affected by the laws would be deprived of their benefits during the process of determination.

"Shall we take such a risk with standards established after years of struggle?" she asked. "Forty-two states and the District of Columbia have minimum wage laws; almost every state has some kind of legal restriction to protect working women against exploitation. Eight million women are actually or potentially affected by these laws."

Olive O. van Horn, industrial secretary of the national board of the Young Women's Christian Association, spoke on the suppression of Labor facts, and George Soule of the Labor Bureau, Inc., on a new departure in cooperation between union and employer. C. E. Knoeppel of Herbert C. Hoover's Committee on Elimination of Waste, discussed waste in industry. Various states reported on industrial conditions as they affected women workers.

SUGAR EXPORT CORPORATION

NEW YORK, New York—Organization under the Webb act of a sugar export corporation was announced yesterday by Earl B. Babst, president of the American Sugar Refining Company.

The company starts, Mr. Babst said, with a contract with leading Cuban producers on the same terms that were offered recently to all Cuban producers through their sugar finance commission.

Mr. Babst is chairman of the board of the new corporaton and Joseph A. Ball is president.

REPAIR MEN TO RETURN

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Locomotive repair men of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad have been ordered to return to work next Monday. The order, it was said, affects the shops at Readville, Massachusetts, Van Ness, New York, and New Haven, and will send about 2000 men back to work. They were among 5000 employees of the New Haven road laid off December 24. Union spokesmen for the locomotive workers said the men are to receive the same wages in force before the lay-off.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FRENCH COMMERCE NEARER A BALANCE

Imports Decreasing in Weight and Value, While Exports Are Increasing, According to the Figures for Last Year

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Since the armistice France has made remarkable efforts toward a balance of foreign trade, and the latest returns published indicate that for 1921 exports and imports will practically be equal in value, applying 1919 prices to the current year. In millions of francs the figures for the last three years are as follows:

	Imports	Exports	Excess of Imports
1919	35,799	11,879	23,920
1920	35,401	22,437	12,964
1921 (11 mos)	20,394	19,370	1,024

If weights are compared, the showing is not so good, but the recent tendency toward equilibrium is equally marked. The figures in thousands of tons are:

	Imports	Exports	Excess of Imports
1919	38,437	5,564	32,873
1920	50,939	12,467	38,472
1921 (11 mos)	32,776	13,493	19,263

Throughout the current year exports and imports in francs have kept pretty well abreast, and in April, May, June, July and August exports were actually in excess of imports. Even taking weights instead of values, which are notoriously uncertain in these times of sharp fluctuations, there is a noticeable falling off in imports of foodstuffs and raw materials and a distinct improvement in the balance as against 1920.

Analyzing the Figures

There is reasonable doubt, however, whether the improvement has not been too sharp. If imports for 11 months in 1921 are less by 25,000,000,000 than for the corresponding period in 1920, half this decrease is accounted for by raw materials. And there can be only one explanation of this fact, the slowing down, if not absolute stoppage, of the wheels of industry. Indeed, the depression is reflected in exports hardly less than imports, and it is true that exactly in those months in which France could boast a favorable balance of trade, the depression was at its acutest. If with September exports once again fell below imports, and if since them the excess has gradually increased, the balance may be called "unfavorable," but is actually a sign of health. Mills and factories are slowly increasing their output and therefore renewing their supplies of raw materials.

It had been expected that once the huge excess of buying over selling abroad had been wiped out, the exchanges would recover, but such hopes were disappointed. That they were entertained by government experts and were in part responsible for large increases of the tariff and temporary prohibition of certain imports early in the year is not disputed. In May the franc was cheaper in New York than during the preceding or following months, and if the effect of the renewal of purchasing of raw materials abroad made itself felt to some extent in the exchanges in the early autumn, they have since improved sharply in spite of increasing purchases, as shown by the trade figures.

Long Way to Prosperity

If the position today is compared with that of before the war, it is apparent that France has still a long way to go to get back to her old prosperity. In millions of francs and thousands of tons the comparison for 11 months between 1913 and 1921 stands as follows:

	1913 Francs	1913 Tons	1921 Francs	1921 Tons
Imports	7,594	39,970	20,394	32,776
Exports	6,234	20,027	19,370	13,493
Excess of imports	1,360	19,953	1,024	19,263

The figures in value would seem to indicate a far bigger trade in 1921 than in 1913 but that this augmentation is due to the depreciation of the franc is proved by the figures in tonnage which indicate exactly the reverse. The excess in weight for 1913 over 1921 is 18 per cent for imports and 32 per cent for exports.

PLANS FOR STEEL MERGER PROGRESS

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—J. A. Campbell, president of the Youngstown Sheet Tube Company, has returned here from Chicago, where he had been negotiating a steel merger with representatives of the Inland Steel Company and the Steel Tube Company of America. Negotiations, it is said, have not as yet been completed.

A number of Chicago steel men are expected here soon to inspect further local property. Progress is being made, it is said, on the merging of the three companies. The belief here is that the new combine will not affiliate with eastern companies.

DROP IN LEAD AND ZINC OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Geological survey estimates a falling off of 20 per cent in lead and 60 per cent in zinc production during 1921. The primary domestic lead output was about 390,000 short tons, against 476,849 in 1920. The domestic zinc yield is placed at 194,000 tons, against 450,045 in 1920.

SPINNERS' COTTON TAKINGS

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Secretary Hester places the takings of American cotton by spinners for the past week at 310,000 bales, against 263,000 in the previous week, and 297,000 bales last year.

IRELAND'S TRADE SHOWS INCREASE

In 1919 and 1920 the Volume of Both Imports and Exports Made Substantial Gains

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—An official statement issued by the Department of Agriculture for Ireland contains a statement and tables showing the general results of the imports and exports of Ireland during 1920 compared with each of the preceding 16 years. In order to show how far the expansion of trade which is revealed is due to the actual increase in the quantities imported and exported and how far to the rise in prices, the values are given in each case first as measured by prices in the year of shipment and second at 1904 prices.

It is thus shown that although the total value of imports and exports measured at prices in the year of shipment increased enormously in each year from 1915 to 1920, the actual quantities imported and exported fell very considerably from 1915 to 1918, but in 1919 and 1920 the volume of both imports and exports increased substantially, especially the imports. From 1904 to 1920 the prices of exports rose by 284 per cent and the prices of imports from 260 per cent.

In the pre-war years, taking the actual values of the shipments, the imports exceeded the exports, but in 1914 and in each year from 1916 to 1920 the reverse was the case. The excess was greatest in 1918, when it amounted to £26,915,000; it decreased to £17,336,000 in 1919, and almost disappeared in 1920, when it amounted to only £965,000.

Further tables show that the increase in 1920 in the total value of imports was due almost entirely to increased imports of manufactured goods, and that while the volume of exports of farm produce, food and drink, showed an increase, the volume of exports of raw materials and manufactured goods actually decreased.

	Imports & exports 1920. Values in year of shipment		Values at 1904 prices	
	Impts £1000	Expts £1000	Impts £1000	Expts £1000
Farm produce, food, drink	64,318	108,810	20,727	34,372
Raw materials	28,172	5,861	7,483	1,978
Mnfd goods	111,269	90.044	28,245	16,918

LONDON MARKETS GENERALLY DULL

LONDON, England—Apprehension of a general strike at the mines at the Rand had an unfavorable effect on the Kaffir group on the stock exchange yesterday. Lower wage scales were recently put into effect at the Rand. Oils were inclined to sag but operations were confined to professionals. Royal Dutch was 35½, Shell Transport 4⅝ and Mexican Eagle 3½.

Dollar descriptions showed a tendency to recede in sympathy with New York exchange and there was light profit-taking in Argentine rails. Rubber shares were neglected and drooped.

Rebuying stiffened the gilt-edged list. French loans were quiet and unaltered. Generally the markets were listless with many markets absent for over the week-end.

Consols for money 49⅛, Grand Trunk 1½, De Beers 9½, Rand Mines 2; bar silver 34⅞d. per ounce; money 2¼ per cent; discount rates, short bills 3¼ per cent; three months' bills 3½ per cent.

EXPORT COMPANY FOR SUGAR TRADE

NEW YORK, New York—A sugar export corporation, under act of Congress known as the Webb Act, has been formed to promote export trade in refined sugar, according to a statement by Earl D. Pabst, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, who has been chosen chairman of the Sugar Export Corporation. All refiners engaged in export have been invited to become members.

"The export company starts with a contract with Cuban producers on the same terms as were recently offered to all Cuban producers through their sugar finance commission," said Mr. Pabst. The transaction is purely commercial, free from any artificial control.

"The United States and Cuba possess the finest sugar industry in the world. With the support of Washington, by giving permission as proposed to refine in bond, the industry, through the export corporation, will be in a position to compete successfully in the markets of the world."

SWIFT & CO. REPORT

CHICAGO, Illinois—Swift & Co. reports for the year ended November 5, 1921, a trading profit of over $12,000,000 before allowing for inventory depreciation. After deducting $20,000,000 loss on this account for last year the deficit totaled $7,812,292, and a final loss of $19,812,291, after the payment of $12,000,000 in dividends. In 1920 earnings were equal to $3.45 per share and $11.03 in 1919.

Income account compares as follows:

	Nov. 5, 1921	Oct. 30, 1920
Total sales	$800,000,000	$1,100,000,000
Deficit	7,812,292	*5,170,383
Dividends paid	12,000,000	12,000,000
Total deficit	19,812,291	6,829,617
Previous surplus	81,552,283	88,381,900
Total surplus	61,739,991	81,552,283

*Net.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed very steady yesterday. January 18.32, March 18.17, May 17.70, July 17.16, October 16.40. Spot quiet, middling 18.65.

MANY NEW BOND ISSUES FLOATED

First Week of Year Witnessed Considerable New Financing, the Dutch East Indian Loan Being of Particular Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—The first week of the new year, as anticipated, produced considerable new financing. The long-heralded bond issue of the Dutch East Indies was successfully floated, the offering of $40,000,000 25-year external 6 per cent gold bonds being readily oversubscribed. These bonds were offered by a syndicate headed by the Guaranty Company of New York at 94½ to yield about 6.45 per cent. They are not redeemable for 10 years, after which they are redeemable at par as a whole at the option of the government. Interest on the securities is payable in the United States.

This Dutch East Indian offering is believed to be a forerunner of a great amount of financing by various governments within the next few months. The next flotation will probably be a Department of the Seine, France, loan of about $25,000,000 or $30,000,000, which is scheduled for next week. There is considerable competition for this issue emanating from London and there is a possibility of a simultaneous offering there.

According to reports from Sydney, New South Wales, the recent American loan of $12,000,000 is but a prelude to important financial transactions between that Australian state and the United States. The purpose of this new financing, it is reported, is for the establishment of state steel and iron works and the acquisition of the Brisbane tramways.

The Government of Haiti is reported to be seeking an advance of about $16,000,000, while Peru, Chile and Italy are in line for various amounts.

Trading Fairly Active

Trading in bonds during the past week has been moderately active, with price changes irregular. Although average prices showed a decline, fluctuations were for the most part slight, and there was no pronounced weakness, the movements toward the close of the week being very encouraging. United States Liberty issues appeared to be marking time preparatory to resuming the upward trend, while securities of other countries managed to register slight upturns. Industrial and railroad bonds displayed no particular tendency, but there was no abatement in interest on the part of investors, as there was fairly broad trading activity. About the most significant feature of the week was call money's drop to 4 per cent, the lowest quotation for a year. This manifest display of easier money should have a buoyant effect upon the market and enable the expected upward swing to start in in real earnest.

Average prices of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from a month ago and a year ago, follow:

		Changes from Thurs	Mo. ago	Yr. ago
10 highest grade rails	84.65	—	.11	+ 7.38
10 second grade rails	80.76	—	1.35	+ 7.07
10 pub utility bonds	80.81	—	.42	+11.76
10 industrial bonds	91.45	—	+2.34	+ 7.69
Combined average	84.41	+	.11	+ 8.47

The Province of Ontario has awarded $15,000,000 15-year 5½ per cent bonds to a syndicate composed of Aemelius Jarvis & Co., Halsey Stuart & Co., and others. A part of the issue will be offered in the New York market at 99¾. The Province of Alberta is seeking bids on $5,000,000 25-year 5½ per cent gold debenture bonds, which are payable in the United States or Canada.

Ohio Financing

The largest state issue of the week was the State of Ohio $20,000,000 4¾ per cent adjusted compensation bonds, which are being offered by Stacy & Braun at prices to yield from 4 to 4.40 per cent. This issue is the first flotation by Ohio for over 50 years and are the state's only bonded debt.

Two railroad issues, each totaling $3,000,000, are to be offered by syndicates. The Western Pacific Railroad $3,000,000 6 per cent first mortgage bonds were awarded to the Equitable Trust Company of New York. The purpose of the financing is to retire $2,700,000 outstanding 6 per cent equipment trust notes and to reimburse the company's treasury for $300,000 notes paid off last August. Potter & Co. and Harris, Forbes & Co. will offer $3,000,000 6 per cent bonds of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway. The bonds are to be offered at 94½ and interest to yield about 6.38 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Fri	Thurs.	Parity
Sterling	$4.19½	$4.19¼	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0801½	.0797	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0767½	.0761	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1931	.1930	.1930
Lire	.0431½	.0427½	.1930
Guilders	.3666	.3656	.4020
German marks	.0052½	.0050¾	.2380
Canadian dollars	.94½	.947	....
Argentine pesos	.3298	.3337½	.9650
Drachmas (Greek)	.0435	.0435	.1930
Pesetas	.1490	.1487	.1930
Swedish kroner	.2470	.2450	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1550	.1545	.2680
Danish kroner	.1985	.1985	.2680

TRANSCONTINENTAL OIL EXPANDS

NEW YORK, New York—F. B. Parriott, president of the Transcontinental Oil Company, has confirmed the reported purchase by the Transcontinental Oil Company of the holdings of the Continental Petroleum Corporation, situated in Creek County, Oklahoma. He stated that the price paid for the property was $5,000,000, of which $2,500,000 is in cash and the balance is to be paid out of half of the net oil produced from the properties.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The city of Hamburg is about to issue a 200,000,000-mark 5 per cent loan at par for house building purposes. Another pending capital issue is that of the Donan Mainzellschaft, consisting of 300,000,000 marks preferred shares and 600,000,000 marks bonds.

The General Electric Company has the largest power transformer and lightning arrester apparatus order in its history, received from Japan by the Pittsfield works. The order calls for machines of 350,000 kilowatts and involves $1,250,000.

The United States Government has approved issuance by the Dominican Republic of $500,000 certificates of indebtedness to run for six months.

President Harding and Chairman Lasker of the United States Shipping Board have approved tentative plans for the creation of a $30,000,000 steamship pool on the Pacific coast to operate in the Trans-Pacific trade in shipping board vessels.

Twenty-seven New Bedford (Massachusetts) cotton mills distributed $5,252,506 in cash dividends during 1921, an average of $9.70 a share on a capitalization of $55,618,500, against $8,661,902 cash distribution in 1920, an average of $18.56 a share and $4,400,000 stock dividends, making a total distribution in 1920 of $13,061,902 on a capitalization of $46,667,000.

A navigable waterway across Europe from the North to the Black seas following the Rhine, Main, and Danube rivers with joining canals, has been undertaken by a German corporation with initial capital of 1,200,000,000 marks. The work will require 20 years for completion and the waterway will be 2148 miles long.

The Greek Minister of Finance announces that the British Government has authorized the conclusion of a loan to Greece of $15,000,000 on condition that the greatest part of the amount possible be used in the purchase of English products.

DIVIDENDS

Dupont Chemical, cash dividend from participation profit and loss surplus account, of 5%, or 25 cents per share, on both common and preferred, payable February 6 to stock of January 25.

Borden Company, semiannual of 4% on common, payable February 15 to stock of February 1.

Eureka Pipe Line, quarterly of $2, payable February 1 to stock of record January 16.

Nova Scotia Steel & Coal, Ltd., quarterly of 2% on preferred, payable January 16 to stock of January 7.

Midwest Refining, quarterly of $1, payable February 1 to stock of January 16.

Brown Shoe, quarterly of $1.75 on preferred, payable February 1 to stock of January 20.

Miami Copper, quarterly of 50 cents, payable February 15 to stock of February 1.

Carolina Power and Light, quarterly of ½ of 1% on common, payable February 1 to stock of January 18.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Jan. 6	Dec. 30
U S Lib 3½s	95.66	94.56
U S Lib 1st 4s	97.10	96.90
U S Lib 2d 4s	96.66	96.30
U S Lib 1st 4¼s	97.22	97.02
U S Lib 2d 4¼s	96.84	96.62
U S Lib 3d 4¼s	97.90	97.50
U S Lib 4th 4¼s	97.34	97.22
U S Vic 3⅜	100.08	100.08
U S Vic 4¾s	100.08	100.08
Belgium gold notes 6s, 1925	95	95½
Belgium external 7½s, 1945	104	104⅞
Belgium external 8s, 1941	105⅝	106¼
Brazil 8s, 141	104	104½
Brazil, Rio de Jan 8s, 1940	101½	101½
Brazil, Sao Paulo ex 8s, 1936	101¼	101¼
Chile external 8s, 1941	101½	....
Chile 8s, 1946	100¼	100¾
Danish 8% s.f. ext A, 1946	106½	106¼
Danish 8% s.f. ext B, 1946	106	106¼
Denmark, Copen 5½s, 1944	86¼	86¾
Denmark external 6s, 1942	94½	94½
Denmark 8s, 1945	107½	108
Dom of Canada 5s, 1926	96¼	96
Dom of Can 10-yr notes, 1929	97¼	97½
Dom of Canada 5s, 1931	95⅜	94⅝
France, Bordeaux 6s, 1934	83½	83⅞
France, Lyons 6s, 1934	83½	83⅞
France, Marseilles 6s, 1934	83½	83⅞
French Gov 7½s, 1941	94¼	94⅝
French Gov 8s, 1945	99⅞	100
Japan 4s, £, 1931	73	....
Japan 1st 4½s, £, 1925	87¼	87⅛
Japan 2d 4½s, 1925	86⅜	86⅜
Mexico 5s, £, 1945	54⅞	53⅛
Norway 8s, 1940	108¾	108⅞
Norway, Bergen 8s, 1945	106½	106½
Norway, Christiania 8s, 1945	107¼	....
Queensland 7s, 1941	106¾	108
Sweden 6s, 1939	94⅞	94½
Switzerland 8s, 1940	114¾	114½
Switzerland, Berne 8s, 1945	107½	106⅞
Switzerland, Zurich 8s, 1945	107	108
U K of G Brit 5½ ctfs 1922	100¼	100⅜
U K of G Brit 5½ ctfs 1929	99⅜	99
U K of G Brit 20-yr 5½s, 1937	97½	95⅝
Uruguay 8s, 1946	103½	103¼

REPORT ON BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY

Increased and Cheaper Production of Yarn and Cloth Is Pointed Out as Best Way to Hold Markets of the World

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England—"It is only by increased and cheaper production of cotton yarn and cloth, and as much under our own control as possible, that we can hope to compete successfully and maintain our place in the markets of the world," says a keen cotton master of Manchester. The low crop of raw fibers in America, which in all probability will cause a reversion to short-time working in the British cotton industry, has brought up the question of greater cultivation of raw cotton within the British Empire itself.

There is now an established Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, whose funds are controlled by a board of trustees consisting of Ministers of the Crown. Ordinarily in Great Britain, about 4,000,000 bales of cotton are used annually, and toward the growing of her own staples, 6d. per bale is to be contributed, yielding £100,000 a year. The British Government has also agreed to grant a sum which will bring in an additional £150,000 a year.

Study of Cotton Trade

Out of these sums, and others, a large agricultural staff is to be appointed; special men are to be trained in the necessary lines which cotton growing calls into use. Men are also to be trained in growing, and in the right study of plants. There are to be special facilities arranged for the study of the commerce of cotton, while travelers will be appointed with commissions to visit the world's cotton growing centers, to acquire knowledge for use in British plantations.

The Imperial Government is being impressed with the fact that British colonial cotton cannot be rendered commercially successful without adequate transport arrangements. More is being heard about this while trade is bad, and the expectation of more cotton from American fields is not very promising. The British cotton industry, however, is not very much concerned about the low crop of raw fibers in the United States for the past season.

Question of Supplies

It is admitted that another similar short crop would be disastrous to Lancashire, which for its medium and coarse yarns is entirely in the hands of the persons and conditions that control the production of America's raw staple. Great Britain, however, can go on very well for another 12 months without being seriously disturbed in respect to supplies.

It is calculated that, with the carryover from the year previous to last season's growing—only about one-half of the normal quantity—there are 16,000,000 bales for use. As the consumption is not likely to be more than 13,000,000 bales (no doubt, much less), there would still be 3,000,000 bales left. Lancashire is not likely to want a very large quantity next year—or during the present season. Signs of a revival are so meager at present that an official proposal has been made to return to organized short-time working.

FORD MOTOR RESUMING

DETROIT, Michigan—After being closed since December 21 for inventory and repairs the Ford Motor Company will resume operations in all departments next Monday. Forty thousand men will be on the pay roll but about 8000 men will be kept working in rotation, time on and time off, so that at any one time but 32,000 men will be working.

ARGENTINE WHEAT ESTIMATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Unofficial estimates of the 1921-22 wheat crop of Argentina received from Buenos Aires give the acreage as 15,549,200 and the probable yield as 207,413,067 bushels. The estimate of acreage is somewhat higher than official figures.

LOAN SOUGHT TO BUY EQUIPMENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A government loan of $4,679,892 has been asked for by the Seaboard Air Line to finance purchase of equipment.

WOOL AUCTION IS HELD IN BOSTON

Growing Scarcity Is Clearly Indicated as 8,000,000 Pounds Are Readily Disposed of

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The growing scarcity of wool in this country, as a result of the practical embargo against wool importations which is due to the Emergency Tariff law now in effect, was clearly shown at the government wool auction Thursday, when 8,000,000 pounds of wool of no more than ordinary description and for the most part of an inferior type were sold without a single pound of wool being withdrawn by the auctioneers, at prices which averaged, according to conservative estimates, 20 to 25 per cent above the values ruling at the sale in early December.

Competition was keen from the very start of the sale, advances from the initial bid frequently being 5 to 10 cents a pound. The distribution of the wools was more general than has been the case for many months, manufacturers, as well as dealers, operating, although the bulk of the wool went to dealers. Francis Willey & Co. of Boston were the chief operators, taking well over 1,000,000 pounds, while 18 other buyers bought anywhere from 100,000 to 500,000 pounds.

The Australian crossbreds, which previously were neglected, went readily, Willey buying freely of the best wools and paying for good free 40s 26 cents, or 35½ cents, clean basis. The South American crossbreds also went readily on about the same basis, Punta Arenas combing bulk 50s bringing 28 cents, or 46½ cents, clean basis. Free carding Argentine lambs brought 40@42 cents, clean, for 50-56s. The scoured wools were rather nondescript, but showed relatively good advances.

EASIER MONEY IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Easier money rates were conducive to steadier conditions in the stock market yesterday, although some early gains of 1 to 2 points were canceled toward the close. Oils, steel, equipments and motors were more freely offered in the closing dealings. United States Liberty issues were strong, and the general bond list showed firmness. Call money ruled at 4½ per cent. Sales totaled 620,300 sares.

The market closed with a firm tone: American Car & Foundry 143, up 1; American International 39⅝, up 1½; American Locomotive 104½, up 2¼; Baldwin Locomotive 94⅞, up ⅞; Marine preferred 66⅜, up 2⅜; Mexican Petroleum 109¾, up 1½; Royal Dutch of New York 50, up 1⅛.

FEDERAL RESERVE RATIOS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Ratios of total reserves to net deposit and federal reserve note liabilities combined, for the 12 Federal Reserve banks and the entire system, as of January 4, 1922, compared with the previous week and a year ago follow:

	Jan. 4, 1922	Dec. 28, 1921	Jan. 7, 1921
Boston	80.1	76.1	59.6
New York	79.3	80.8	39.0
Philadelphia	74.1	71.2	58.2
Cleveland	69.9	72.7	59.4
Richmond	42.0	42.3	46.2
Atlanta	42.2	42.6	41.4
Chicago	70.3	70.6	43.6
St. Louis	66.1	63.2	48.2
Minneapolis	59.0	56.7	39.2
Kansas City	51.3	55.3	41.6
Dallas	45.5	45.1	40.2
San Francisco	76.8	76.8	49.1
Total	71.1	71.1	46.4

RECORD CRUDE OIL OUTPUT

NEW YORK, New York—Daily average crude oil production in the United States during the week ended December 31 was 1,407,750 barrels, a record, and the first time it reached the 1,400,000-barrel mark. It is a gain of 27,300 over the previous week's 1,380,450 barrels, a record up to that time, according to the American Petroleum Institute. Central Texas is largely responsible for the gain, due to a further increase in the production of the Mexia field.

JUGO-SLAVIA FACES MONEY PROBLEMS

Need for Capital Is Great to Keep Pace With Economic Development, Still the Quotation of Dinar Reaches Low Point

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia—Recently the dinar noted its lowest point since the foundation of the new state. A great depression is weighing on commercial spheres. A secretary of the Board of Trade was dispatched to London and Paris, to obtain delay of payment. London—where a loan of £15,000,000 had been contracted with the firms Armstrong and Boyton—immediately consented. This, however, does not imply the solution of the problem of the Southslavian valuta. The "why" of this question, indeed, is not simply to be answered with the single word "speculation."

The call for money has grown immense, perhaps because of the too rashly developed production. The city of Belgrade, for instance, constructed 580 buildings during this year, and for the next year 3500 more houses are to built. This is equivalent to an expense of 9,000,000,000 dinars. In the same proportion building is going on in Laibach, Marburg, Agram and in smaller towns of Serbia. The restoring and completing of railways, telephones and telegraphs also require more than 500,000,000 of the last inland loan. And hereto comes that nearly every day a new manufactory is erected or opened, that new mines are worked and impracticable roads restored, etc.

In this rush of economic life, huge contracts with foreign valuta are required, as material and machinery for the most part are to be bought abroad and because Jugo-Slavia nurses the wrong economic principle not to allow foreign capital to be invested in the country. There exist, however, other and less enjoying reasons for the slump of the dinar and the consequent standstill of our economical life. Many industrial enterprises of the freed provinces cannot be started for the time being, because of their being under sequestration, as foreign enterprises. Every railway sleeper is to be bought abroad, because the city of Jenica is buried under the sequestration economy. The same fate beats Vares with its modern melting-furnaces and foundries, while the towns of Jajce and Linkavak, for the same reason, have to reduce to a minimum the production of their huge manufactories of carbid and its derivates. Those cities formerly were great exporters and could earn millions for the country, and save more millions by avoiding importation from abroad.

Here comes the difficulty of communications: in the first place the slowness of transport, and the second the policy of rates. The dinar crisis is finally to be considered out of this special point of view. In the midst of the last season for corn and cattle export, the country suffered from the military mobilization, provoked by the Magyars of Horthy; milliards remain invested and cannot be freed before the goods have come to destination. The foreign market also is forced to cancel numerous orders and to look out for other sources. These items combined have provoked the actual dinar crises.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Bearish sentiment prevailed in the wheat market yesterday, but closing prices were only fractionally lower. May delivery closed at 1.11⅛ and July at 1.00⅝. Corn remained firm and prices were practically unchanged, May closing at 53¼ and July at 54⅝. Higher quotations on hogs gave a little firmness to provisons.

BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings show an aggregate of $6,716,150,000, a decrease of 16.7 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 15.7 per cent from a year ago.

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The ratio of stockholders' investment to deposits averages over 25%. The directors, who are well known men of substantial affairs, represent a large amount of the outstanding capital stock.

NEW ALIGNMENT OF PARTIES IS SOUGHT

Lord Robert Cecil Denies That a New British Coalition Is Object of Potential Cooperation Between Him and Lord Grey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England — Lord Robert Cecil, in a striking speech in which he dealt with a number of the major problems of the hour, recently took occasion to reply to those critics of the proposed political cooperation between himself and Lord Grey. He denied that he sought to launch a new coalition, but described the combination as a new alignment of parties.

Lord Robert, in his opening remarks, heartily welcomed the American proposals for the reduction of armaments, which he said were the keynote of all he wanted to say. He thought the proposals were moderate and reasonable. They recognized the reality of the world situation in which it was seen that the so-called precautions against war increased the danger of its occurrence. Here, he continued, is a great public recognition that force is not everything—that indeed its power for good is extremely limited.

Referring to his letter offering to cooperate with Lord Grey on the lines of his (Lord Grey's) recent speech, he said that a few people had been disturbed by that letter. It was not that they disapproved of Lord Grey—few men were held in such general respect and esteem—nor that they disagreed with anything he had said, but because Lord Grey is a Liberal and he (Lord Robert) a conservative they questioned first his party loyalty, and then suggested that his real purpose was the formation of a new coalition. Both criticisms, he affirmed, were entirely unfounded.

New Alignment of Parties

He understood a coalition to be an arrangement between parties of different political opinions to carry on the government of a country. In the suggested cooperation between himself and Lord Grey, there was no question on which there was any substantial difference of opinion. Such a combination was rather a new alignment of parties, and those who criticized it were living in a pre-war political atmosphere. In the Conservative Party of today were men who believed in social reform, the League of Nations, conciliation in Ireland and things of like nature. Others held these same things in abhorrence.

Similar phenomena no doubt could be found in the Liberal Party. The Labor Party was in the real sense of the word a coalition, held together solely because the bulk of its members were of the wage-earning class. Before we could get back to a really healthy condition of politics, party labels would have to be put aside in favor of policies, programs, and performances. The controversy that led to the great war was whether right should triumph over might. That controversy was by no means settled. All over the world the idea of force was fighting for domination. While the divisions were not so marked in our own country, just the same tendencies existed behind the burning political questions of the day.

How many, asked Lord Robert, grasped what the League of Nations really means? When he had explained to people that the real force behind the League of Nations was the force of public opinion, he had been met with concealed disappointment. Men who think that the League is of no real importance in international affairs are those who, in their hearts, believe that the world is ruled by force. Those who really understand the meaning of the League know that it is a vital and essential organization for world control, and that by its moral and spiritual appeal alone will it conquer.

Dependence on Foreign Markets

Lord Robert went on to ask how many in their hearts could accept the view that "unemployment was caused by the loss of our foreign markets, due to our failure to make the League principle the guiding motive in our foreign policy"? The doctrine that on the prosperity of foreign countries—even of Germany—Britain's own prosperity depended, was not likely, he said, to be accepted by those who believed in force.

Current ideas on industrial organization followed the same tendency. The organization of industry was regarded by many as essentially an array of masters against men, employers against employed, trades unions against federated associations of employers. "Men who still thought like this were impatient," he said, "when you talked to them about a new order in which both parties cooperate for the common prosperity. We have to learn that the common interest of employers and employed requires the recognition that both parties are partners in a common enterprise."

Lord Robert brought the same broad news to bear on the problem of Ireland. He could find no words, he said, strong enough to condemn the fatal policy of reprisals under which lawlessness had been let loose to uphold the law. That policy had failed as it deserved to fail, and he ventured to adhere to the policy he had advocated two years ago: the largest measure of autonomy possible, consistent with the safety of this country, and the submission of the offer by plebiscite to the whole of Ireland. He believed that such a course would result in the possibility of a general line being drawn between those who desire an autonomous government and those who desire full union with this country.

AMERICAN-AUSTRALIAN AMITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria — The American-Australian Fraternal" has been formed with the purpose of promoting good fellowship between Americans and Australians in connection with social, industrial, penal, educational, and international problems. The fraternal, which is non-sectarian and non-partisan, will lead to the establishment of similar organizations in the United States. It is hoped to promote a better understanding by correspondence betwen schools, colleges, universities and associations, by the establishment of bureaux, and by encouraging the interchange of lecturers and preachers.

DAIRY INDUSTRY IN THE BRITISH ISLES

Technical Advance Is Marked, but Dairymen Have Failed to Organize to Their Advantage

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

TAMWORTH, England—The forty-third annual show of the British Dairy Farmers Association, recently held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, gave a clear indication of the progress that is being made in dairy farming in Great Britain. During recent years agriculturists have been paying particular attention to this branch of their industry, and there is no doubt that this year's dairy show will have a further stimulating effect upon the work of dairy farmers.

A very pleasing innovation at the show was the provision of special classes for cows whose milk yields had been officially confirmed. Dairy experts agree that in order to increase production in Great Britain the wider adoption of the system of milk recording is absolutely essential. Until recent years the general attitude of farmers toward milk recording societies was somewhat unsympathetic, but the comparatively large number of entries for these special classes at the dairy show is ample proof that the owners of herds are now more appreciative of the benefits which accrue to them by reason of their membership of these organizations.

Many Worthy Entries

In all the important classes, the exhibits at the dairy show indicated a numerical increase over last year. The entries for the milking and butter tests were far in advance of previous years, while the numbers of cattle shown reached a record figure. At the present critical period in the history of British agriculture it is very pleasing to note that, in spite of the unprecedented slump in the industry, the keenness to promote efficiency is maintained at the highest pitch. To enable farmers to tide over the existing period of depression, it is absolutely essential that the highest possible production is obtained with the least possible expenditure.

It must be admitted that today the British farmer is tackling the difficult problems which confront him with both energy and initiative—in fact, in all ways he is showing a more progressive spirit in his methods than has been the case in Great Britain hitherto. To a large extent, this change is no doubt due to the necessity which faces all agriculturists today, of utilizing every possible means which may result in their work proving more remunerative. The development of agricultural education, however, during recent years is also having a marked effect in causing the revision of antiquated methods of farming routine.

Technical and Commercial Sides

Thus on the technical side of the farming industry very little criticism can be made of the progress which is taking place. Production is satisfactory and is likely to improve. The commercial aspect of the situation, however, is very different. The task of bringing about the adoption of more economical means of disposal of produce is confronted with obstacles which appear more difficult to remove than those which hinder progress in actual farming methods.

The present conditions governing the disposal of milk are a striking example of methods of distribution which require revision. The results of the excellent work that is being done toward the improvement of dairying on the technical side, are seriously negatived by the wasteful systems of marketing which exist today.

The root of the trouble in the dairy industry is practically identical with that of the beef trade—namely, the control of current prices. Since the removal of the prices fixed by the government, the wholesale milk traders have largely controlled the market—the farmer and the public exercising very little authority over the matter. Having regard to the generally depressed state of trade in Great Britain, the considerable margin of profit which, as a result has accrued to the middleman, is hardly reasonable.

Lack of Organization

Under present conditions, however economical are his means of production, a dairy farmer's profits must be extremely limited. The wholesale milk trade is a highly organized industry, while dairy farmers—except in certain localities—have hitherto shown little inclination to form themselves into societies for the purpose of the disposal of their milk. In the midlands and other districts of Great Britain, where organisation has taken place to any considerable extent, the formation of dairy farmers' cooperative societies has proved highly beneficial to the agricultural interest.

There is no doubt that a wider adoption of this system would not only assist farmers in obtaining more remunerative prices for their produce, but would save them the considerable trouble and expense they now undergo in taking their milk to the nearest railway station.

HIGHEST STANDARD IS SET FOR PRESS

New Zealand Newspaper Proprietors Are Warmly Complimented by Lord Northcliffe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — When Lord Northcliffe was entertained by the Auckland newspaper proprietors on his visit to New Zealand he gave high praise to the Dominion's press. He considered New Zealand newspapers the best in the world for the population, and he paid a special tribute to the quality of the editorial writing, which he said was worthy of the British press. It was astonishing to the visitor that writers evinced such accurate knowledge of world affairs when they were so far removed from the scenes of interest. This, said Lord Northcliffe, was no flattery thought of at the moment. He had been studying the New Zealand press for years, and he had formed these opinions long before he came to New Zealand. He repeated this praise in Australia, where he described New Zealand's press as the most wonderful in the world.

While there might not be many who would support Lord Northcliffe in every detail of his eulogy, no impartial man with experience of newspapers would deny that the standard of the New Zealand press is high among the world's standards, and astonishingly high when the population—1,200,000—is considered. It used to be claimed, and probably the claim could still be justified, that there were more papers in proportion to population than in any other country in the world. There are now more than 60 daily newspapers in the Dominion, and many bi-weekly, tri-weekly, and weekly journals. Every little town has its local "buster" as it is called, and the conditions under which some of them are produced are quaint and reminiscent of Bret Harte's Californian stories.

Average Intelligence High

The community advertises very freely—perhaps more freely than in any other country—while everybody reads, and the average level of intelligence is high. Journalism is not seldom a road to public life. John Ballance, who led the Liberal Party to victory and was Premier in the first years of its long period of power, was a successful editor of a provincial newspaper. William Pember Reeves, New Zealand's first Minister of Labor, author of the system of state arbitration in industrial disputes, and perhaps the most brilliant writer New Zealand has produced, was editor of The Lyttelton Times, the Liberal daily in Christchurch.

The metropolitan newspapers are distinguished by sobriety and fairness in the presentation of news, and capable and well-informed comment in the editorial columns. The British tradition of restraint and respect for law are maintained, as befits the most British of the dominion communities. This is partly due to the fact that many of the early pioneers were educated men, from whom the ranks of journalists were largely recruited.

Wide Scope of Information

The larger newspapers devote a good deal of space to foreign news and comment on foreign affairs. Considering the isolation of New Zealand and the smallness of its population, the resistance the press makes to the temptation to be parochial is astonishing. You may read in the editorial columns of leading New Zealand dailies well-informed articles on the Silesian question, the future of English politics, the result of the latest cricket test match, the color question in America, the place of classics in education, or Lord Bryce's book on democracy. Years before Germany let loose her legions New Zealand newspapers were educating the public on the gravity of the German menace.

A characteristic of the treatment of news is the scrupulous observance of the rule that persons suspected of or charged with crime shall not be tried in the columns of the press. Some American methods in this and other respects are distasteful and even abhorrent to the New Zealand journalist. Many of the newspapers give a good deal of space once a week to literary criticism and news. It is one of the sources of pride to The Christchurch Press that Samuel Butler was a contributor in its early days.

RACE TRACK GAMBLERS FACE PROSECUTION

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Warrants charging nine directors of the Business Men's Racing Association, promoters of the fair grounds meet which opened last Monday, with permitting violation of the State Anti-Gambling Law by bookmakers operating at the race track, were issued yesterday on information furnished by District Attorney Karr.

The district attorney announced he would cause the arrest of every bookmaker and cashier each day they operate at the track and that on each succeeding day an increased bond would be required.

EXPRESSMEN'S WAGES RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — Pay increases ranging as high as 50 per cent have been awarded to employees of the recently amalgamated Canadian National and Canadian Express companies, after 11 weeks of negotiations. The new pay schedule became effective at the beginning of the new year. More than 3000 men are employed on the system in Canada, and about 1300 men benefit by the increase while the remainder suffer a slight reduction, the lowest not exceeding four per cent. Working conditions in the new schedule are similar to those in the old agreement between the Canadian National Express Company and its employees and the men still will work eight hours a day. The new agreement is operative for three months and can be terminated only on 30 days' notice from either party.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

CHRISTIAN SINDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Christian Sinding, the Norwegian composer, has been recently in New York in order to give the final sittings for a bas-relief portrait. Christian Schiott, the sculptor, is gifted with the power of bringing out in the clay one's individuality and he has been successful with Mr. Sinding, even to the kindly, humorous twinkle of his eye. Mr. Sinding has now returned to Rochester, where he is conducting a master class in composition at the Eastman School of Music. Before leaving he told The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, "In school I was considered stupid. I couldn't study—or perhaps it was that I wouldn't because I could think of nothing but music all the time. My family scolded, begged and at last turned me loose to go my own way, thinking that I would be a failure. But from that time on I began to work. I was working at what I loved—music.

"My family was musical. I have one brother who was very musical but he had not developed his talent and so the family opposed me. I left my native town, Königsberg, and studied in Leipzig, Munich and Berlin. Before that I had studied in Christiania and I had become acquainted with a noted pianist who took an interest in my musical career. After studying I came back to Christiania and at once took two or three compositions of which I was proud, and I called upon my mentor. She promised that she would look over my work and report to me. At the end of a few days of waiting I could endure the suspense no longer, so I called upon her. She was most gracious and spoke, feelingly, of the weather and everything but what was uppermost in my mind. At last I could not help saying, 'Excuse me, but I've come about my pieces.' 'Oh, yes,' she answered, 'your music. Tell me, Sinding, why in the world do you try to compose music? Those pieces are terrible!' I took them from her, went home and burned them!"

As Mr. Sinding chuckled over that memory of his youth Mrs. Sinding broke in with her fluent English: "Do you know what his great specialty is?" and before a reply could be formulated she went on, "You couldn't guess it. It is burning music!"

"But it was very bad music," protested Mr. Sinding. "I realized that afterward and my friend was right."

Asked if he was too discouraged to go on after that rebuke, Mr. Sinding answered that he pulled himself together and worked all the harder and at last produced numbers which his friend has been playing in public for more than 30 years. "But," again put in Mrs. Sinding with her irrepressible good nature, "Christian did not stop burning up anything and everything he doesn't like. He locks himself in his room and works for many hours. When at last I am able to get into the room with food if I do not watch him he will decide that what he has been working on is not worth while and he will burn it up at once. What do you think he did once? He was in Leipzig and there he met Adolph Brodsky, who now lives in Manchester, England. Mr. Brodsky took a great interest in Sinding, inviting him to his home to live. Mr. Brodsky had a string quartet at that time and my husband wrote a quintet. Busoni played the piano part and it so happened that Tschaikowsky heard it. The Russian composer asked to see the score and taking it he wrote many marginal notes. Also he crossed out certain passages saying that they ought to be cut, so Christian, although he should have kept it for the sake of Tschaikowsky's annotations, threw it in the fire!"

Mrs. Sinding's rebukes were without sting. There is in both the Sindings a sympathetic understanding of the inner struggles for expression, of every sort. Mr. Schiott's sculptor's art as well as music, a viewpoint expressed in words and acts that is wonderfully encouraging. Mr. Sinding was seen to put a little girl so completely at her ease that she was able to sit down at a grand piano and play for him, though she had studied but two months: and less what he said than the manner in which he smiled upon her as he said a few words gave her courage. Simple forgetfulness of self, a knowledge of what the other one is striving to do and must do shows from them every instant of the time. One could not help feeling how fortunate the young composers of that Rochester Master Class are.

"Mere composition is not difficult," said Mr. Sinding. "A lady once asked me, 'What does a composer do to compose?' I told her, 'He takes paper and a pen and then writes!' and she was quite angry at me: yet that is quite true. You, in your work, write the alphabet and I, in mine, write notes. But, if you haven't anything to say you can't write. One cannot write without ideas. The mere trick of composing anyone can learn but in order to say something new it is better to have a little touch of talent.

"All mature people ought to strive to understand the younger. It is a duty. I remember that I was also once young. A colleague of mine once said of Mahler and Richard Strauss, 'That is not music!' and he refused to listen because they did not write after the manner of the old masters. By that he showed that he did not understand that his own power of understanding was at an end. He could not grasp the new ideas of Strauss and Mahler and further the development. Experienced people are so apt to turn conservative. They lock the door on their own attainments and expect the world to stand still.

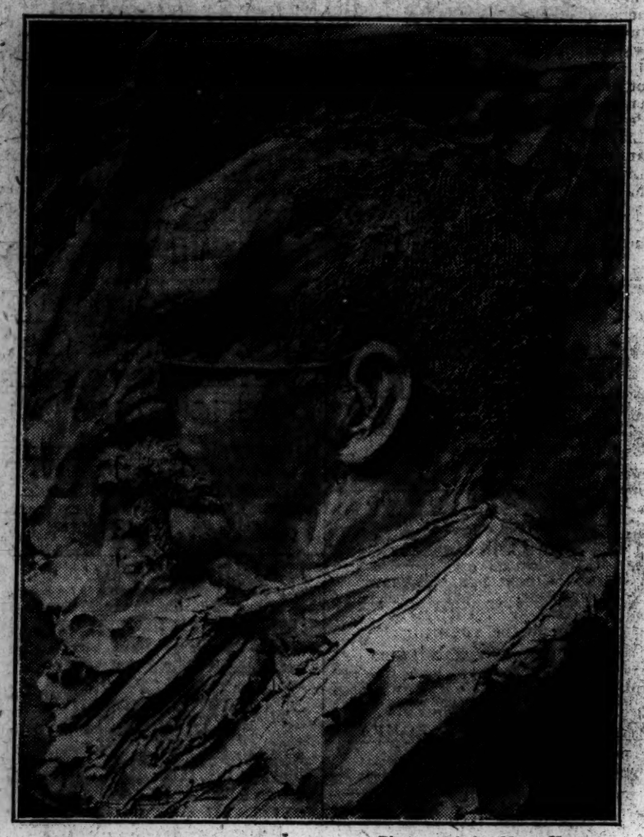
"On the other hand the young are too apt to think that technique is arrived at too easily. They do not realize that work is necessary. I know a young composer, who has talent but not much for polyphony, yet he wishes to become a great symphonic composer. He disdains counterpoint. I believe in employing dissonances, of employing everything that builds up, if there is intelligence behind it.

"Beethoven was told that he did not obey the rules, and he replied that he made rules. I heard Korngold play a trio of his in Berlin. It was marvelous how that lad was able to bring out all the three voices of his composition. A professor said to me, 'How will that end when a youth starts out that way?' I replied: 'It ought not to end. It ought to go on!' What does it matter whether one is young or ripe in experience? What matters it whether one possesses the gift of creation?"

A detailed account of Mr. Sinding's works is not necessary here. He is too well known, the world over, to need it. The ever-present tunefulness of his compositions, the great variety of subjects he has covered, the elegance of presentation and the depth of intelligence in all he composes has long ago placed him in the first rank of living masters. America is honored by his residence here. Mr. Eastman's school of music promises to be one of the foremost institutions in America, and it certainly is receiving and will receive splendid stimulus for the best endeavors in the presence of so warm-hearted, so sympathetically big-viewed a teacher as Christian Sinding.

"My last work is a 'Hymnus,' which I dedicated to Mr. Eastman. I could not tell him in English what I think of his splendid generosity in building the music school so I wrote the 'Hymnus,' which is an organ number and was played for him on New Year's Eve as a surprise. I am at work on a symphonic work, in my spare hours, which have been very few since I went to Rochester last fall."

"His only fault is that he works too hard," said Mrs. Sinding, "so I brought him here to New York to rest, sitting for Mr. Schiott. If I hadn't done that he might have taken that sympohnic work and burned it up!"



Photograph by Mary Hopson

Christian Schiott's unfinished portrait of Sinding

PHILADELPHIA NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The performance of "Lohengrin" by the Metropolitan Opera Company was distinguished by the presence in the cast of Maria Jeritza, the Viennese soprano, as Elsa for the first time in America. The help or hindrance one artist can be to another was clearly indicated in this performance. When Mme. Jeritza was singing with Matzenauer, who magnificently filled the rôle of Ortrud, each complemented the other so inspiringly that the house was thrilled; when the prima donna had a scene with Lohengrin, Orville Harrold was so stolid as almost to obliterate the romantic values. The episodes in which Ortrud figured were followed by several recalls, and those with Lohengrin were but feebly applauded. Harrold sang rather better than acceptably, but Lohengrin must act and look the part and not be content to declaim the text set down for him.

Mme. Jeritza is gifted as an actress, and she brought this capacity to a part whose emotional scope is too narrow to disclose it fully. Her voice is good but by no means exceptional. Its effect was dramatic more than lyric—her every syllable counted toward a composite which engaged the rapt attention of her hearers. Her pictures, whether in flowing white or in regal gold brocade and coronet to match her rippling tresses, revealed no gaunt aspects and no angular outlines; all was an undulant fluctuation in which the figure seemed to have a part not separately discernible from that of the soft fabric. Her ability, therefore, freed Elsa from bondage to the marble block of statuesque convention, and restored the character to womanhood, and breathing, warm humanity.

Elena Gerhardt sang recently with the Philadelphia Orchestra. She did not bring to the platform the authority of a few years ago. Her songs were seven—three of Wagner ("Im Treibhaus," "Schmerzen," "Träume") and four of Mahler, which were settings of old and charmingly naïve folk songs from "Des Knaben Wunderhorn." She used the music for every one of these, gripping it firmly in both hands, wrinkling her brow and delivering the lyrics with an aggressive determination that did not comport either with the raptures or the serenities of what she sang. Her performance failed for much the same reason that Orville Harrold came short of satisfying public expectation—she tried to make declamatory vehemence take the place of a genuine dramatic afflatus, and she was careless of the picture she offered, though careful of the letter of the text to which she clung so tenaciously.

Before the songs, there was gratitude for the inspiriting performance by the orchestra of the third symphony of Brahms. The concert ended with the coruscating "L'Oiseau de Feu" of Stravinsky.

Mr. Stokowski, leader of the orchestra, has received this grateful message from Richard Strauss, who picked this orchestra to help him give his works in America: "The wonderful instrument which your high art and your discriminating taste have created in Philadelphia gave me hours of the purest joy. The hearty cooperation of the Philadelphia Orchestra and their unsurpassable interpretation of my works are the finest impressions of my very pleasant visit to America."

The December holiday season in Philadelphia is always signalized by the Choral Society's performance of "The Messiah." This year the conductor, Henry Gordon Thunder, led it for the twenty-fifth time in an unbroken annual sequence. Marcella Craft of New York was the soloist. It is a great satisfaction to be able to commend her work unreservedly. In the first place, the mental approach was that of an unfeigned reverence. Her platform demeanor was devout. She knew her music by heart and dispensed with a score. "Rejoice Greatly," "Come Unto Him," "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," and other airs that, like ancient hymns or favorite psalms, have entwined themselves in the affectionate recollection of many were given not after the manner of a singer avid of applause and praise, but as one would sing these airs in a desire to do good with them. One hears too little of such singing. The effect of this sincerity was immediate and patent. The members of the chorus were impressed not less than the audience.

Marcel Dupré and Charles Courboin jo'ned forces for an organ recital at Wanamaker's, which was the occasion of the farewell American appearance of the former. He offered another of his remarkable improvisations on themes submitted at the hour of the concert. His announced program ended with a tour de force known simply as "Pedal Study," by Pietro Yon, in which (as may be noted for those whom such statistics interest) the performer is compelled to play 1457 pedal notes in not much more than three minutes.

Henri Verbrugghen, the director of the Sydney Conservatorium and the distinguished conductor of the state orchestra, which was recently saved from disbandment by the subscriptions of music lovers all over Australia, has been acting as adjudicator at the great South Street competitions in Ballarat. He found that the competitions were essentially representative of the music of the people. The 24 brass bands, each with 24 players, showed skill and taste. In the solo singing, the tone, time and enunciation were good but there were no great voices among the eager young Australians.

PROKOFIEFF'S NEW OPERA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

"The Love for the Three Oranges"; opera in four acts and 10 scenes with a prologue, by Serge Prokofieff. Presented for the first time on any stage by the Chicago Opera Association, December 30, 1921, at the Auditorium, Chicago. The cast:

The King of Trifle	Edouard Cotreuil
The Prince	Jose Mojica
The Princess Clarice	Irene Pavloska
Leandre, Prime Minister	William Beck
Treuffaldino	Octave Dua
Pantaloon	Desire Defrere
The Magician Tchello	Hector Dufranne
Fata Morgana	Nina Koshetz
The Devil Farfarello	James Wolf
Smeraldine	Jeanne Schneider
The Creonte	Constantin Nicolay
Master of Ceremonies	Lodovico Oliviero
Linetta	Frances Paperte
Violetta	Philine Falco
Nicoletta	Jeanne Dusseau
The Herald	Jerome Uhl

Incidental Dances by Corps de Ballet

CHICAGO, Illinois—After many delays Serge Prokofieff's opera, "The Love for the Three Oranges," was produced on December 30 by the Chicago Opera Association at the Auditorium. The work had been a commission from Cleofonte Campanini, but after its completion there arose various complications which brought about postponements. Possibly it was Mr. Prokofieff's reputation as a modernist which caused the directors of the Chicago Opera to decide that while it would be possible to listen to an ultra-modern concerto, an evening of such music would be a dubious experiment. So although the scenery had been painted and all was in readiness for production, "The Love for the Three Oranges" remained—as Thomas Campbell said of The Last Man, "on shores where all was dumb." When Miss Mary Garden ascended the operatic throne she remarked that at least the book was of interest. It contained much and vivacious action; it offered something unusual that was humorous as well. After all, why should money be spent upon elaborate scenery to be thrown away? So the order went forth to prepare for production; the scenery was carefully dusted off—it had lain for a season or two in the storeroom of the organization—and the orchestra began to wrestle with the intricacies of the futuristic score.

It should be stated that the labors of Mr. Prokofieff are no unknown quantity in Chicago. Events pushed the Russian composer first into the artistic schemes of the Chicago Symphony Orchetsra. In 1918 Prokofieff conducted his Scythian suite with that organization and at the same concert he performed his own concerto for piano—the first of the three which he has written. Later Mr. Prokofieff was heard in some piano recitals in which he disclosed the new ideas as he had incorporated them in his compositions. This season he came to Orchestra Hall again and, in addition to giving a performance of his third concerto for piano, he conducted a symphony which, built on Mozartian and reactionary lines, he called a "Classical Symphony."

The qualities which the composer disclosed in all this music—the symphony, of course, excepted—were of that bizarre description which is peculiar to the music of writers who believe that beauty is nothing but a matter of taste, and that melody is completely played out. Mr. Prokofieff, however, was not an uncompromising adherent of the futurists. He was frequently bizarre, but only seldom was his art entirely hideous to the ear. In every work that he set forth there were moments in which it seemed as if his modernism was merely a veneer under which lay an artistic talent belonging to the older schools. Possibly the real artistic nature of the composer of "The Love for the Three Oranges" was revealed in the "Classical Symphony"—a work whose music is of transparent clarity and charm.

The story of the new opera did not originate with Mr. Prokofieff, who, however, was the author of its text. "The Love for the Three Oranges" is an old Italian fairy tale. In the eighteenth century it was employed as the basis of a satirical comedy by Carlo Gozzi, who made his "Fiaba dell' amore tre melarancie" a vehicle in which he let loose the dogs of ironic war upon the work of his rivals in the theater, Chiari and Goldini. A piece of this kind would not seem, upon a cursory observation, to be suited to the demands of the operatic stage. Symbolic and satiric drama ordinarily is fatal to the success of dramatic composition. If Richard Wagner failed—and there is no question that he did fail—in making such symbolic drama a convincing and effective thing, it was scarcely likely that Prokofieff would succeed. But the Italian is born into the theater. Gozzi's play succeeded in doing all he intended it to do in making ridiculous the dramatic motives of his rivals, but at the same time it was a vivacious and amusing comedy—one in which the fundamental unities of the theater were preserved. It was diverting in 1761, when it was produced; but "The Love for the Three Oranges" is not less diverting in the form in which Mr. Prokofieff has enshrined it.

The Russian composer has departed very little from Gozzi's scheme of things. The opera opens with a prologue in which the Ridicules, Comiques, Tragiques, Empty-Heads, etc., wrangle over the respective merits of various species of dramatic composition. At the close of the prologue the Ridicules, armed with large shovels, sweep the others off the stage, inviting them to observe their play, "Love for the Three Oranges," in which the true road of the theater is pointed out. They then enter two towers, which stand at either side of the proscenium arch. From little windows in these towers they peer out at the action on the stage, occasionally presenting the actors with comments of their own.

The action itself concerns the son of the King of Clubs who, suffering from melancholy, is assured that only laughter can cure his malady. The monarch causes festivals to be arranged in which clowns and grotesque performers appear before the prince and by their antics endeavor to bring laughter to his lips. All is in vain—the prince remains buried in his gloom. There are conspiracies, however, in which those implicated in them wish the young prince to remain permanently in his present state. Among those who do not wish well to the boy is the reputed witch, Morgana. Entering in the midst of one of the festivals, she quarrels with the king's factotum and, the latter having shoved her, she falls to the ground in an undignified manner. Viewing this austere worker of magic in so grotesque a situation, the heir-apparent breaks into laughter. Fata Morgana is roused to fury by the prince's amusement and she prophesies that he shall wander in search of three oranges, never resting night or day. The young man sets out upon the quest, encountering many adventures and finally discovering the three oranges in a desert place. Three princesses who have been imprisoned in these oranges, are liberated. One of them finally marries her rescuer and the plots of the conspirators are undone.

To this fantastic story Prokofieff wedded music which is of no little interest. It must not be said that beauty broods upon his score. The ordinary charm of music is not that in which the futurist deals. But Gozzi's drama calls for precisely the quality of fantastic sound-waving which the Russian composer has at his command. The orchestra has a part of great importance to play—and its music is of uncommon complexity. What the vocalists said or thought about the types of melody which Prokofieff invited them to sing may be better imagined than set forth in type. For seldom before have operatic artists been given the problems that were set before the exponents of Mr. Prokofieff's opera to solve. Not Strauss in his most perverse moments has been so uncompromising as the writer of "The Love for the Three Oranges." Never permitting himself to wander at any time in the pleasant pastures of tune, Prokofieff provided the singers with passages whose difficulty was immense.

Considering these difficulties the performance of "The Love for the Three Oranges" was one of no little worth. There were, to be sure, a few places in which the operatic boat ran dangerously near the rocks, but for the most part the interpretation was surprisingly smooth. The composer was also the conductor of the work and he was assured by the listeners that his work had won success. Not only he, but Boris Anisfeld, the designer of the scenery and costumes, and the principal artists were called before the curtain at the end of the second and third acts.

The outstanding exponents of the work were Edouard Cotreuil, who sang the music of the King of Clubs; Jose Mojica, the prince; Octave Dua and Desire Defrere, respectively the Trouffaldino and Pantaloon of the cast; Nina Koshetz, who was Morgana, and William Beck, the prime minister. Mr. Prokofieff was fortunate in these protagonists. Not only did they do justice to his musical exactions, but they made much of the histrionism of the piece. Nothing in operatic interpretation is quite so difficult as the type of work that asks for humor and quickly moving action.

It would seem that Miss Garden was well justified in believing that "The Love for the Three Oranges" was worth experimenting with. Most of those who sat in the Auditorium knew what to expect, and what not to expect, from Serge Prokofieff. His bizarre music did not come upon them as a shock; but the vivacity of the tale and the naïve humor of it were delightful to the eye.

LONDON NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The Royal Philharmonic Society's third concert this season took place at Queen's Hall recently and is generally regarded as having been a red-letter occasion. Pablo Casals, at the top of his form, was the soloist. He played Schumann's concerto in A minor for violincello, a delightful sonata of Sammartini's, arranged by Joseph Salmon (who himself acted as accompanist in the sonata), and some movements from an unaccompanied sonata by Bach as an encore. Casals is not merely a great cellist. He is a great artist. When he plays the cello perfection seems the one spontaneous and natural state. It is little wonder the audience gave him an ovation.

The three purely orchestral items on the program were a symphonic poem, "Juventus," by Victor de Sabato (a member of the young Italian school), the ballet music from Holst's opera, "The Perfect Fool," and Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 4 in F.

"Juventus" proved to be very young in everything except the style, which seemed to be about 1890. Holst's ballet music came off splendidly. No analysis was given in the program beyond the terse note, "The composer wishes the music to speak for itself without commentary." It did speak, and was received with enthusiasm. Lastly the fine performance of Tschaikowsky's symphony under Albert Coates must be recorded. In the scherzo (pizzicato ostinato) he secured a triumph of brilliance and judgment, taking it at a tremendous pace, but knowing to a hair's breadth the safe speed limit and always keeping within it.

For their December concert the London Chamber Concert Society provided Harold Samuel for a Bach recital at Wigmore Hall. To such people as had heard his Bach recitals in the summer it was a welcome renewal of delights, and from start to finish the concert went through on a wave of cordial enthusiasm. At the beginning, though Samuel played excellently, his performance of the Toccata in F sharp minor seemed hardly as engrossing as usual. But by the second item, the overture in the French style (Partita in B minor) he was well on his way to his best form, and reached it in the Bourrées, Gigue and Echo which end Partita. He maintained it for the rest of the evening, through a number of preludes and fugues from the "48" and through the fascinating French suite in E flat. He had to respond to numerous encores. Where so many elements are called into play as are demanded in the interpretation of Bach, only a subtle analyst could hope to catalogue all successfully, but one element must always be present, or else the whole is savorless. This element is rhythm. Harold Samuel has it in a remarkable degree, and to hear him play the familiar preludes and fugues of the "48" is to feel one has never known before to the full how beautiful they are. He also imparts wonderful interest to the left-hand passages and gives such vital character and interest to the bass and inner parts that one must listen perforce for pure delight in their doings.

LONDON BUSINESS DISTRICT FESTIVAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In an old City church in the heart of London a very remarkable musical venture has just been carried to a triumphant success. Nothing less than a four days' festival, at which the programs have been drawn from some of the finest choral and organ music and at which all the seats have been free for every one who might choose to come and listen. To carry through such a scheme, faith, enterprise, courage and fine musicianship were required. They were possessed in abundance by those people to whom the festival owed its inception, and the success has far exceeded their expectations.

St. Michael's, Cornhill, stands in the busiest part of the city, close to the Royal Exchange. Even in the seventeenth century days, when Sir Christopher Wren built it to replace the older church destroyed by the great fire of 1666, it must always have been neighbored by big business buildings. Nowadays it is closely surrounded with countless offices, filled with clerks. Ever since he was appointed organist at this church, Dr. Harold Darke has been systematically trying to bring the joys of music to these workers, encouraged and helped by the Vicar, the Rev. John H. Ellison, M. V. O. The first step—beyond the usual Sunday music—was a series of organ recitals, given every Monday at 1 o'clock. Presently it became evident that among the people who assembled to listen, existed the materials for a good voluntary choir. Dr. Darke made it, and this organization, called the St. Michael's Singers, carried out the choral work for two of the four festival performances, the remainder being sung by the choir of boys and men belonging to the church.

Early this autumn Dr. Darke added to his activities a series of Bach organ recitals on Thursdays. These were crowded out. Most recently has come the festival, which began on November 14 and ended November 17, covering four consecutive days. At the opening performances the church was full: at the last the throng was so great that the building, nominally said to seat 300, is computed to have held 800. Such an audience, too—business folk who had hurried straight from pen and desk, for pure love of good music.

The festival opened fittingly on November 14 at 1 o'clock, with an organ recital by Dr. Darke himself, Mr. Walter Dennis being the singer. The program included works by Hubert Parry, J. S. Bach, John Ireland, Herbert Howells, and C. V. Stanford's "Sonata Celtica." At 6 p. m. came the evening performance and Purcell's fine Te Deum in D, followed by the chorale "Jesu Joy of man's desiring" (Bach). A new work by Dr. Darke called "The Kingdom of God" (for soprano solo, chorus and organ), proved very sincere, reverent, and musicianly, and the solo part was excellently sung by Dorothy Silk, who also sang the Bach aria "Cast, oh cast thyself, my heart." A really fine and inspiring performance of Parry's "Voces Clamantium" closed the program.

Next day, at 1 o'clock, Dr. Henry Ley of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, gave an organ recital, and in the evening the choir of St. Michael's gave a recital of English church music, beginning with Redford (1491-1547) and finishing up with contemporary composers.

On November 16, works by Charles Wood and Parry were sung at 1:15, and at 6 Miss Margaret Champneys (mezzo soprano) and the Pennington String Quartet took part in a program of chamber music, mainly by Bach and Purcell.

The final day began by Sydney H. Nicholson (organist of Westminster Abbey) giving a recital of English organ music, and at 6 o'clock the St. Michael's Singers (conducted by Dr. Darke and accompanied on the organ by G. Thalben Ball of the Temple Church) performed Verdi's Stabat Mater, Vaughan Williams' choral work, "Toward the Unknown Region"; a cantata, "As the Leaves Fall," by Harold Darke (soloist, Doris Tomkins), and Parry's great setting of Milton's "Ode at a Solemn Music."

That an amateur choir could carry through such a program at all says much for Dr. Darke, their trainer, but that they sang so well and with such intelligence says even more for him.

KREISLER AND THE ELGAR CONCERTO

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Great satisfaction is felt by London concert goers that Kreisler has revisited England to play the Elgar Concerto. He was the original exponent when the work was produced at a Philharmonic concert 11 years ago, and though many other violinists have played it since—and played it well—the memory of his rendering remained as something beautiful and apart.

Where a performance becomes thus enshrined in memory there is always a possibility that men are idealizing beyond the actual fact, that they have endowed the artist with some of their own dreams, or that he may have changed in the meantime. One has heard of cases where, from over-familiarity, only the technical skill remained, and the vital thought had vanished. Or again there have been cases where the interpretative ideal remained great as ever, but the technique had become uncertain.

With Kreisler none of these things happened; there have been no such disappointments. The only way in which his performance of the Elgar Concerto differs from that of years ago is that it is finer; weightier with experience, greater in vision, deeper in sympathy, more inspiring in its message.

Hopes had been expressed that Kreisler would play the concerto when he reappeared in London last spring. That did not prove practicable, but the hopes were more than fulfilled by the concert which he gave at Queen's Hall on December 6. He had the assistance of the Royal Albert Hall Orchestra, conducted by Landon Ronald. They accompanied him in the Elgar and Brahms violin concertos with a discretion, flexibility and responsive intelligence which were wholly admirable. If the orchestra was rather less successful, though quite adequate, in its performance in the Bach-Elgar Fugue which opened the concert—well, no one was in a mood to cavil. The real business of the afternoon was to hear Kreisler, and Queen's Hall was filled to its utmost with people eager to do so.

They will certainly not forget what they heard. Of the technical side of his playing, much might be written. One might dilate upon his marvelous tone, which in quality is something better than sweet, sometimes more impressive than large, something, in fact, indescribably lovely. One might talk of his individual and effective fingerings—he allots special importance to the third finger—or one might talk of his wonderful bowing. In this connection it would be interesting to compare his methods of changing the bow with those of Casals—Kreisler using the fingers of his right hand in conjunction with the arm, Casals keeping his fingers and thumb almost stiff. Different methods of doing the same thing and achieving it perfectly.

Again one might dwell upon the intellectual aspects of Kreisler's art, on his immense grasp of the architectural aspects of music, and his equally great power of placing a work before his hearers in its true proportions.

But when all is said and done, such discussion gives little idea of the reality. In Kreisler's rendering of both concertos there resided something that transcends material conditions, something to which one listened in unshakable content, something which, when it was over, left the audience in the mood of "Abt Volger," ready to say with him, "Ye have heard and seen: consider and bow the head."

The tenth concert of the People's Symphony Orchestra of Boston, Massachusetts, January 1, was a memorial to Saint-Saëns and the program was composed entirely of his works. It was as follows: "Marche Héroïque," "Danse Macabre," piano concerto No. 2 (Edith Thompson, pianist), ballet music from "Samson and Delilah," suite Algerienne. The orchestra gave an excellent interpretation of these works and once more amply justified its reason for being. The program announced for January 8 includes Haydn's symphony in E flat and Mendelssohn's overture to Ruy Blas, as well as shorter selections. Helena Morrill of the Boston Society of Singers will assist.

At John Hermann Loud's organ recital next Monday evening at the Park Street Church, Boston, Massachusetts, he will play for three or four organ pieces by himself, together with an improvisation and compositions by Yon, Dunn and Boëly.

Arthur Nikisch, who has been conducting the Berlin Philharmonic and also the Leipsic Gewandhaus concerts is to make an American tour during the months of March and April, 1923.

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THE HOME FORUM

Mortal Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY young students are at first puzzled to understand what is meant by the words mortal mind, to which reference is made many times in Christian Science literature. This would be excusable if by this locution anything real was meant, because if it was real it must have been created by God, in which case it could not be evil, as the Bible tells us that God beheld all that He made and that it was very good. It is because this expression "mortal mind" presented some difficulty to one student of Christian Science in the beginning that it is thought possible that others may have been troubled with similar questions.

That Mrs. Eddy recognized this impostor for just what it is, is evidenced by the following passage from her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (page 103), the textbook of Christian Science, which is: "In reality there is no *mortal* mind, and consequently no transference of mortal thought and will-power," clearly indicating her understanding that the expression does not refer to anything which has any existence as an entity, and showing that its use is, simply to designate a negative or counterfeit condition of the human consciousness devoid of spiritual understanding. It has its counterpart in the sign used in mathematics to describe nothingness, namely the cypher or zero, which in considering numbers denotes the absence of numbers or quantity, and the reason why it is not possible to explain the seeming existence of mortal mind is exactly the same as would be encountered in an effort to explain nothingness as an entity amongst those things which in mathematics are called real, namely, numbers. This being the case, and the false belief of the existence of mortal mind being all that needs to be corrected, it follows that if this belief is canceled, one of the great questions with which scholastic theology has exercised itself for centuries, namely, the origin of evil, is completely answered, and evil is relegated to its native nothingness out of which it came, and the student may dismiss all conjecture relative thereto with an easy mind, giving to it no more consideration than does the mathematician who was asked to state how zero ever began or happened to be, and who would probably reply that although he is perfectly aware of the fact that there is in reality no such thing as the absence of numbers, it is necessary to use the symbol in order to arrive at certain mathematical results.

St. Paul stated in the most convincing manner possible the negative nature of this so-called mind, when he made use of the following words: "The carnal mind is enmity against God," that is, it is supposititiously opposed to, or a reversal of, the one and only Mind, and Mrs. Eddy further disposes of the seeming difficulty on page 529 of the textbook before referred to, when she says, speaking of the allegorical account of evil personified by the serpent in the book of Genesis: "We have nothing in the animal kingdom which represents the species described,—a talking serpent,—and should rejoice that evil, by whatever figure presented, contradicts itself and has neither origin nor support in Truth and good. Seeing this, we should have faith to fight all claims of evil, because we know that they are worthless and unreal."

When the binding of this strong man is accomplished, so that his house, or supposed position in human consciousness, may be spoiled, the battle is won and evil or sin has ceased to be; and all may make the same statement as did Christ Jesus when he said, "the prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me," no abiding place in his consciousness.

It is entirely fitting that the name of this so-called mind should in itself be a contradiction in terms, mortal, implying a condition subject to death, and mind, the most active quality of life, and this very fact should serve as a signal of its true character, because there cannot be any contradiction in Truth.

The belief in this supposititious mind being all that intervenes between mankind and perfect harmony or heaven, how important that its nothingness, and therefore powerlessness, should become apparent to each one, and that in place thereof the "Mind . . . which was also in Christ Jesus," the divine and only Mind, should become more apparent in our walk and conversation. And this can be accomplished by each individual through a sincere desire coupled with a painstaking study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, for it is well to remember the words of Mrs. Eddy on page 497 of Science and Health where she warns us, "But the belief in sin is punished so long as the belief lasts," by which she entirely disarms the criticism of those who do not understand the teaching of Christian Science on this head and say that its students deny the reality of sin and can therefore indulge in it without offense, when as a matter of fact the very opposite is taught.

The understanding of the nonentity of mortal mind and all of its believed-in phantom creations immediately places man on a different plane from that hitherto occupied. Knowing that Mind is God, and therefore cannot be mortal or have any mortal variety, is the truth that makes free from the law of sin and death. To inculcate this tremendous fact is the mission of Christian Science to humanity. It is the most constructive work ever undertaken by any school or teaching in the world, and is in fact the Father's business which Christ Jesus declared he must be about, and which he so wonderfully accomplished, enabling him to say, "Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world."

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The Way to Dresden

"After a stay of three days I left the friendly city of Leipsic, where I made acquaintance with several excellent men," Hans Christian Andersen writes in "Pictures of Travel."

"We passed the hunting palace of Hubertsburg, with its large gardens, in the gloom of evening. Mengs' pencil, it is said, attracts many to the palace chapel. We had no time, nor did we want pictures; for one gave place to the other when we looked through the open window of the carriage. Here was an inn, with travellers; the ostler stood in the doorway with his large lantern; this was a night-scene,—a style which Rembrandt is said to have done justice to. Now we saw a swampy meadow in the morning light; a few wild ducks splashed amongst the green rushes,—a style Ruysdael has imitated. There lay a hamlet, with a half broken-down wall.

"As we approached Meissen the country assumed a more romantic character. Rocks began to show themselves, and they had quite another appearance than those in the Hartz. They hung over our heads in reddish-yellow masses, and were overgrown with young beeches; on the other side of the road lay the green vine hills, with their red-roofed houses; and below was the Elbe, winding in picturesque curves. Vessels were towed up the river with horses and men, whilst others rushed down the stream with swelling sail.

"Meissen itself has narrow streets, and to me appeared an uncomfortable town; one must manage, with it, as with every other charming picture, not bring the eye too close to it, but regard the whole at a distance. . . .

"The road from Meissen to Dresden is planted with Egyptian thorn and pear-trees; the fields are covered with cabbages and potatoes; it is a complete kitchen-garden! Charming vine hills and leafy woods lie on both sides and behind. Meissen itself, which lies high, forms, with its palace and its Gothic cathedral, the finest point in the whole picture. A stone bridge rises over the Elbe, below, the town, where people drive and walk, without thinking, much less priding themselves, on the life they thereby give to the whole.

"The farther we recede from here, the higher do the mountains become; and we soon see, as through a bluish veil, the German Florence. Dresden lies before us, with its high towers and cupolas."

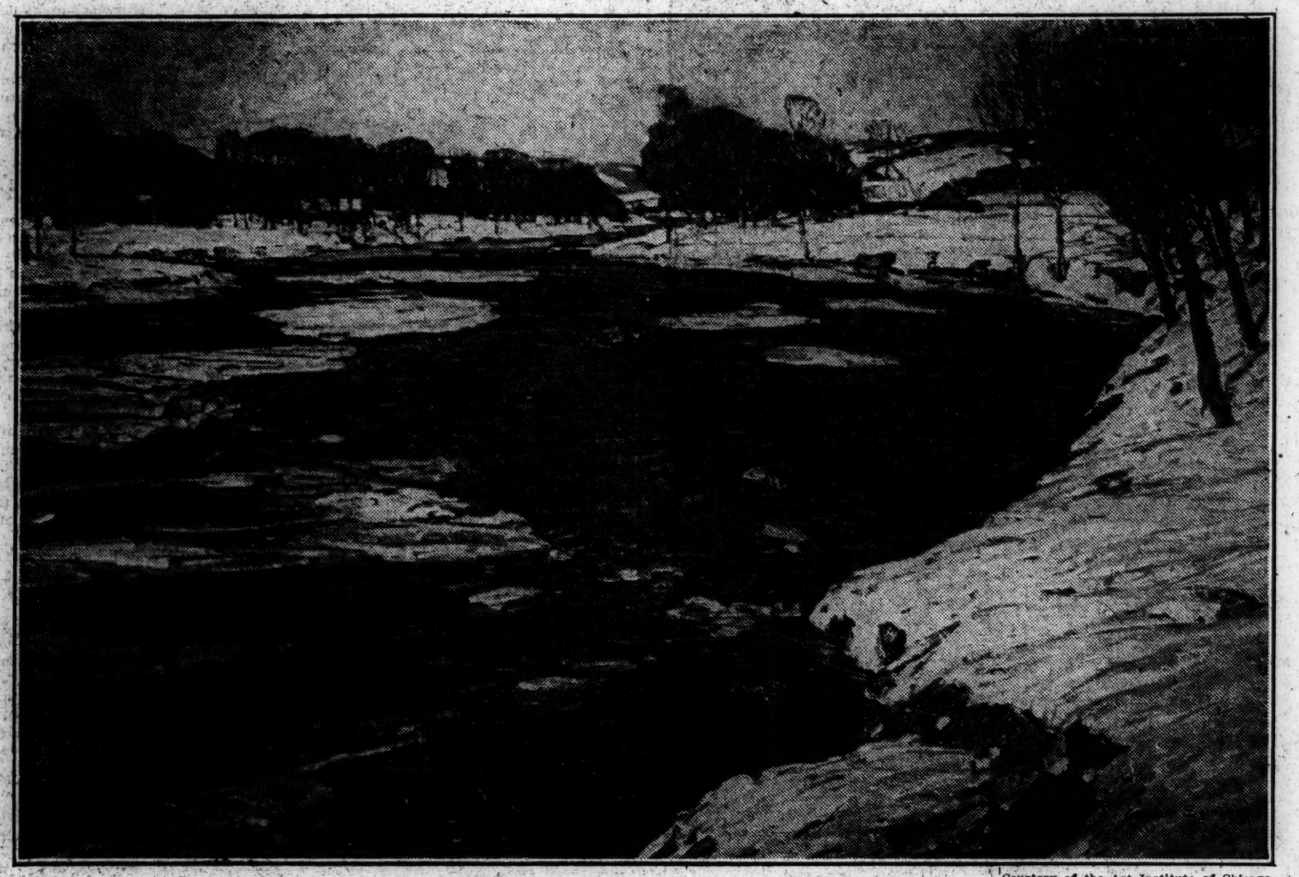
As the Strength of Ten

My strength is as the strength of ten
Because my heart is pure.—Tennyson.

The Blackbird's Song

The wood cannot hold the blackbird's song!
Like the wind which comes and is gone away
The blackbird's song escapes to the sky.
The wood cannot hold it though the wood's high
With fir-trees and oaks shutting out the day;
Into the lift it escapes away
From the tangle of branches underneath.

—G. D. Bone.



Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

"The Winter's Sun," a painting by Gardner Symons

The Saving Grace of Being Picturesque

(An Election of Sheriffs in the City of London)

"Did you ever find Guildhall locked and barred against you, with two-and-twenty heads peering over the tops?" questions Walter G. Bell in "More About Unknown London. "Each head surmounted by a gold-laced, three-cornered cap, conferring dignity. Two-and-twenty maces held in hand by the owners of the heads. An awesome sight I warrant you. I have so found Guildhall. These must be great doings in the City this day, I reasoned, for Guildhall Porch to be fortified with outer defenses, debarring a citizen in his plain civic duty of paying his rates.

"An election of Sheriffs was to take place, as always on Midsummer Day of each year, and these were precautions taken to secure that none but the elect of the City should participate. We know on Elizabethan authority that 'of a subject, there is no public officer of any city in Europe that may compare in port and countenance with the Lord Mayor of London during the time of his office.' Next to my Lord Mayor himself, no civic official stands so high as the Sheriff. Let no intruder raise his unauthorized hand to vote him into office. I looked at that line of defences, and imagination reeled.

"Perhaps it was the martial array of heads, the gold lace, the maces held so threateningly, that made me think the owners of these faces were fierce men. I am told that is not so. They are the beadles of the various Livery Companies. . . .

"The defenders do not stand each in his own little fort, as you might think, for there is nothing behind the gates. They are in line, ready to reinforce should assault be levied upon any particular place of entry. . . .

"The heads over the high wooden gates held me fascinated, and it was some time before I noticed above each gate strange writings. 'Tallow Chandlers, Tin Plate Workers, Turners, Tylers,' was one. 'Barbers, Basket Makers, Blacksmiths, Bowyers,' appeared over another. These last are men who bend the English yew. Only those free of the City, and members of one or another (or several) of the Livery Companies, are qualified to vote for the Sheriffs. Whatever his Company, the elector must approach his own marked gate, and the Beadle is there to recognize him, and, failing recognition, to challenge before giving admittance.

"I found myself an onlooker at this particular Common Hall. . . .

". . . I entered great Guildhall, where my sense was refreshed by the pleasant smell of sweet herbs. Crushed under the foot, their scent pervaded the atmosphere. They had been thickly strewn about the dais, for thereon the Mighty Ones of the City were shortly to take their places. . . .

"Soon the Mighty Ones entered in procession, a blaze of red coats and gold epaulettes, scarlet fur-trimmed robes and fur hats, the Sword borne upright and the Mace shouldered—color rioting against the grey old walls. The Lord Mayor, tall, a striking figure, was in full dress, slashes of gold lace lighting his black gown, wearing the feathered hat. . . . The Sheriffs robed in scarlet, Aldermen who had passed the Chair the same, and many Aldermen in purple gowns. I noticed that each of these, and also the Recorder, in wig and gown, the Town Clerk, similar-attired, and others, carried in the hand a neatly tied posy of flowers. That is another venerated City custom, the carrying of the bouquet, a grace of times past brought into times present. These, thought I, are much better than the drab surroundings when last I cast my vote in a County Council election. The City of London, boasting a continuous history longer than that of any other Corporation, holds fast to every one of its venerable traditions. It has the saving grace of being picturesque in all its actions, so welcome in these grey days.

"Some shallow minds affect derision of the City's civic splendor, the steel and fur and gold, which I held to be among its most valuable possessions, based as is all this upon immemorial custom. It survives because it is so old; it may be envied by younger corporations; it cannot without offence be copied.

"Common Hall was opened in due form. 'Oyez, oyez!' called the Common Crier, stepping to the front of the dais, and from his first words I realized how little the City Fathers felt safe from intrusion. 'All you,' declared the Common Crier, 'who are not Liverymen depart this Hall, on pain of imprisonment!' I experienced a cold shiver though the June day was warm. Others the officer admonished to 'draw near and give your attendance. God save the King!'

"Then from the Common Sergeant came an announcement that brought back the spirit of a mediæval age. I looked around for foot-men in armor, at least for halberdiers. But of these the City has none. The Lord Mayor and his highly placed brethren would withdraw while the votes were being given, in order that the Livery should exercise, free and unfettered, their undoubted right of election, undeterred by their presence. I understood, recalling what Harrison had written, that in port and countenance none can compare with my Lord Mayor. Should he frown when a candidate's name came forward, how should the elector be unmoved, or his choice unfettered? At a signal from the Lord Mayor the procession was re-formed, and passed out of the Guildhall to the Council Chamber, where Sword and Mace were rested upon a bed of luxurious rose blooms for the interval of waiting.

"The color went out of the Guildhall with them, but the fragrance remained, and there remained the two outgoing Sheriffs, scarlet clad, one at each corner of the dais front. The names of candidates were called over. Those for Sheriff numbered seven, but three were passed over, their appearance being for later nomination. It was not until the fourth, one Oakup, C. C., was called, that first was raised the cry of 'All, all!' and a forest of right hands was held up. Two new Sheriffs were to be elected, and this was the first actual man. Beside each Sheriff, right and left, a short flagstaff was reared, and the name of the candidate contained in a frame, in movable letters placed in order to spell it out, was run up. Dick Whittington was elected Sheriff in this precise way five centuries ago. No doubt he had smelt the sweet herbs strewing the floor, as I had smelt them, and had seen his name run up in chalked or roughly painted letters, with by chance indifferent spelling. But these movable letters are of the age of the type-writer and American office routine, a modernism which the City should at once cast out. To my eye, they constituted the one blemish on the time-honored ceremonial.

"The elector's choice is given by show of hands, and the Sheriffs, each with white-gloved finger pointing, made the count—no easy task when the votes rank in hundreds. The counts agreed. Candidate No. five had a bare dozen supporters; but the name of No. six being submitted, Guildhall rang up to its rafters again with the cry of 'All, all!' and again a forest of hands was elevated. It was plain which two had the bulk of support. The count was repeated. No.

Over Hollows and Hills

The freshets are free and the ice is afloat
And the stems of the willows are red in the air,
The crows in long companies echo their note
And the little birds dare
With their breasts of dawn and their wings of noon
To tell that the bluets are following soon.

Then a sudden cold night over hollows and hills
Lays a thickness of snow, for the inclines of day
And the meadows and bright multitudinous rills
To gather away. . . .
As yesterday's beauty, returning, shall blend
With the morrow's new beauty—as I with a friend!

—Witter Bynner.

Out of the Study Window

When I looked out of the study window this morning, and saw the wide stretch of country to the distant hills covered with drifting snow, which a fierce and wilful wind carried hither and thither in whirling clouds like vagrant wraiths, I knew what Emerson meant when he wrote that fine line about the "tumultuous privacy of storm." Wind and snow bar all the gates to-day with invisible bolts; the village is as remote and detached as if it were on another continent. Across all the avenues of communication is written "no thoroughfare"; the road through the woods will remain for hours without a disturbing wheel, and with no traveler save the shy wild dwellers of the place, glad of this sudden barricade against human intrusion. On the hearth, as if answering the shouts of the riotous wind down the chimney, the fire burns with unwonted cheeriness.

On such a morning, when nature takes matters in her own hands and locks the doors of ingress and egress without so much as saying "by your leave," one settles down to a day of meditation and reading with peculiar and unqualified satisfaction. . . .

There is no shirking of common duties, no self-indulgence, in this separation from our fellows. Wordsworth's life at Grasmere was a life of solitude, but not a solitary life; on the contrary, it was enriched and ministered to by the most intimate and devoted companionship. That companionship did not introduce new and contradictory influences in the poet's life; it brought no pressure of other and diverse aims and ideals to bear on his work. It confirmed and inspired him by constant and pervading sympathy. His days were spent in solitude, without solitariness or isolation; the atmosphere of his fireside was not different from that which reigned among the hills in those long hours when the poet paced to and fro along his garden paths, chanting his own lines in low monotone.—Hamilton Wright Mabie, "My Study Fire."

Pioneer Days in Virginia

William Calk went from Prince William County, Virginia, to Boonesborough, in 1775. In his journal he told of the experiences of the trip, which lasted from March 13 to May 2. In part, this record was as follows:

Satrd 25th—We start early over some more very Bad mountains one that is called Clinch mountain and we git this night to Danil Smiths on Clinch and there we staid till thursday fore part of the Night it rains very har all night. . . .

tusdy 18th—Air fin and cool and we go about ten oclock we meet four men from Boons camp that caim to conduck us on we camp this night just on the Beginning of the good land near the Blue lick. . . .

thursdy 20th—We start early and git Down to caintuck to Boons foart about twelve oclock where we stop they come out to meet us and welcom us in with a voley of guns.

friday 21st— . . . they begin laying off lots in the town and preparing for people to go to work to make corn. . . .

Sundy 23rd—this morning the peopel meets and draws for chois of lots. . . .

mondy 24th—We all view our lots and some Dont like them. . . .

tusdy 25th—in the eaving we git on a plain at the mouth of the creek and begin clearing.

Wednesday 26th—We Begin Building us a house and a plaise of Defense to Keep the indians off this day we begin to live without bread.

thursday 27th—Rainey all Day But We Still keep about our house.

Satterdy 29th—We git our house Kivered with Bark and mov our things into it at Night and Begin housekeeping Eanock Smith Robert Whitledge and myself.—"On the Trail of the Pioneers," John T. Faris.

And Heare a Rime There Is

Some pleasaunt heads delight in pretty toyes,
And some count toyes, most meete for foolish boyes:
Some greatly loue to heare a merry rime,
Some stately styles, which do to honour clime:
Some loue no rimes, what euer so they bee,
And some mens mindes with verses best agree.

Thus euery one hath by himself a vaine,
Which, all to please, it were to great a paine;
Which since I see t's farre too much for mee,
To write what may with all mindes best agree:
I thinke it best, since I haue nothing don,
To make an ende of what is scarce begon.

So shall I well my promise past fulfil,
In writing thus, according to my skill:
Which promise made of mine, I trow was this,
To write a rime: and heare a rime there is:
Whereon allthough but little reason be,
Yet rime there is, and sense ynough for me.

—Nicholas Breton.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1922

EDITORIALS

Black-Listing the Submarine

THE Washington Conference has at last placed the submarine upon the black list. It is regrettable that it has not been made an outlaw, but Mr. Root's resolutions, which have now been accepted, go a considerable distance towards curbing its piratical instincts. For the future, submarine commanders who essay the rôles of l'Olonnois, of Braziliano, or of the gentle "Portuguese," will discover that instead of iron crosses their expectation may center in execution dock, whilst writers with the "literary" instincts of Captain Castex will find themselves classified in the library catalogues with the authors of the Newgate Calendar and similar publications.

At the same time, it is unfortunate that no other power, not even the United States, rallied to the support of Great Britain in its battle for the suppression of the submarine. As it is, the taxpayers of the world are to be held to ransom for the caprices of certain naval experts who claim on paper something which was disproved in the practice of the late war. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the taxpayers will insist upon learning what the submarine is going to cost them in the future. And it must be remembered that the cost of the submarine cannot be dismissed merely with the boat and its torpedoes, but has to be reckoned in the additional cost of the numerous surface fleet which has to be employed for its detection and destruction. Mr. Balfour gave these figures in one of the speeches which he made against the pirate. He showed that, though Germany never had as many as a score of these boats operating at the same time, Great Britain alone was forced to employ a surface fleet of 3000 vessels for her protection. When, consequently, France claims the right to a submarine fleet of 90,000 tons, it may be seen what sort of naval estimates she is going to inflict upon herself and the other naval powers. The taxpayer everywhere is a peculiarly long-suffering person, but the taxpayer, like the worm, sometimes turns in the long run. And when, to give a solitary example, Mr. Briand comes to Downing Street for that alliance which he announces is so necessary to the equilibrium of Europe, he may find a greater readiness to cancel the entente than to sign a new treaty. Great Britain, which is already desperately aware that France owes it a huge debt, upon which it is not even attempting to pay interest, is beginning to get a little restive at the idea of France not only threatening to build a colossal submarine fleet, but to inflict on the Admiralty in London the necessity of building a similar fleet as well as a literally colossal surface fleet of anti-submarine craft.

Nor does the mischief end here, the mischief extends into the perpetuation of that unfortunate ship, the armed merchantman. Now, the armed merchantman is unquestionably a legal vessel. But it is equally unquestionable that the armed merchantman came into being out of a necessity, and that necessity was piracy. When the Caribbean Sea was a nest of pirates, when a pirate dey reigned in Algiers and Tunis, when the black flag came out of Salée or Aves to prey on the returning Indiamen, the Indiamen and all the other merchant ships, whether of the Levant, of Muscovie, or of the Spanish main, carried their cannonades and their long swivel guns as a mere matter of life and death. In the late war an armed merchantman mounted his guns against the black flag for all the world, as if Salée or Algiers, Tunis or Aves, were in their ancient glory. It was a blundering old tub, the British steamship "Palmbranch," which fought two of these pirates, as she came zigzagging, through the ice, into the harbor of Kola. One she sank, the other she disabled and put to flight. But if it had not been for the American 13-pounder mounted on her deck, there would have been as awful a tale to tell as was witnessed times without number in the good old days, when the black flag came creeping up on some merchantman out of Calcutta or New York.

Therefore, the British, having as yet no guaranty for the good behavior of the submarine, barring the signature of four other powers, naturally decline, through the mouth of Lord Lee, to take off their armour whilst the seas are thick with potential pirates. It is to be remembered that the submarine was entirely barred from its acts of piracy when the war with Germany broke out. And it was only when Germany found itself as it were perishing under the iron grip of the British Fleet, that she threw her self-respect, her national undertakings, and her humanity to the four winds, and sent out the submarine to follow in the wake of the old tribe of the buccaneers, though, as a matter of fact, the comparison is quite unfair to the great body of the buccaneers, who were quite respectable sailors, like Drake, Hawkins, or Dampier. Knowing this, and having experienced the effect of it within the last few years, the Government of Great Britain is naturally opposed to laying aside its precautions even in the house of its friend. The decade before the declaration of the great war was strewn with negotiations between Berlin and London for some kind of an entente. And now that France comes forward and says, We want 90,000 tons of submarines, but in order to show you that they are not to be used against you, we should like an alliance with you also, Great Britain may be excused for replying, What are you going to do with 90,000 tons of submarines, which you know perfectly well are only effective against merchant ships, unless you intend to employ them against us in a predicament such as that in which Germany found itself, in 1915. If you do not want submarines to attack merchant ships with, it is perfectly obvious to us, out of the lesson of the late war, that you cannot want them at all. Therefore, if you want, as Mr. Briand says you do, an alliance with us, please do not come to us with a black flag in each hand.

Such, in plain English, is the situation as it remains in spite of the passing of Mr. Root's resolutions. There is only one way of getting rid of the piratical submarine, and that is by getting rid of the submarine altogether. When the other nations of the world are willing to take this step, the taxpayer of the world will be saved a huge burden, and the conscience of the world not only an equally huge burden but a haunting fear. Sooner or later the step will have to be taken if Christendom is going to remain Christendom, and not revert to the type of Barbary. The only defense of the submarine possible, as a matter of fact, today is that in the evolution of the chemical laboratory it may become as comparatively innocuous as is an ant to an elephant. In short, if the nations do not combine to stop the murderous tendencies of their organizers of war, some piratical commander of a submarine may, one day, make, in execution dock, a last speech not unlike that which Marino Faliero addressed to the people of Venice.

Put the Water to Work

IT IS always easy to attract the attention of hordes of people by telling them that gold is to be found in sea water. Somebody in one of the eastern cities of the United States took occasion to play on that popular interest some years ago, and was able to enrich himself on the money which he induced the interested persons to invest in a contrivance which they fondly imagined would extract the gold. Even more attention to the subject is likely to be stirred now, by the fact that no less an authority than John Hays Hammond has written learnedly of the few grains of gold that are to be found in each ton of sea water, though with Mr. Hammond, as with others who have discussed the matter, the only question has to do with the feasible method of getting the gold out. If it were as easy to arouse popular interest in the fact that gold is to be obtained from falling water, anywhere, whether it be fresh or salt, great things could be accomplished. But while the crowd is ready to stop, look, and listen whenever anyone mentions the getting of gold from sea water, and the experts pay almost no attention to that subject, the crowd can hardly be induced to give a thought to the getting of gold from falling water, while the experts never leave off dreaming and planning about it. Perhaps the reason is that the getting of gold from falling water requires that the falling water must first be made to develop energy, or power. But the result means vastly more to the mass of humanity than a few grains of sea-water gold could mean. For falling water is to be found almost everywhere; it can be used over and over again for producing power; and power, properly harnessed, will keep the world moving and do man's heavy work for him.

All of which is merely by way of saying that not half enough attention is yet given, in civilized countries, and perhaps in the United States in particular, to making water that is already falling work as it falls. Too much water is tumbling over the edge of something, from some higher level to some lower one, without doing any useful work. If it be not actually leaping in this wise, it is at any rate running free in pipes, or chutes, or conduits, or brooks, or rivers, or tidal creeks, when only a barrage of some kind, and a wheel or two, are lacking to make it give energy enough to take the place of tons and tons of coal, hauled hundreds of miles, at a wasteful expenditure of time, labor and materials. That water can be made to do away with much of this waste, if not all of it, is something that practically everybody knows. But too few people care. Too many are lethargic over it. They are so habituated to paying the excessive costs of coal for power production that they continue in the old way rather than to exert their wits to see that water is set to work.

Perhaps there will be an awakening from this sort of stupor before many years, however. The experts are trying to make themselves heard on the subject, at least those are who are not in the hire of some few far-sighted men and groups of men who would be glad to get control of most of the falling water for the sake of extracting its gold for their private uses. One project of the experts which may help to arouse the popular interest is the much-discussed St. Lawrence waterway. The plan is being put forward as if its chief purpose were to make a long channel whereby ocean ships could sail straight to the docks of inland cities, and load and unload there, without the trouble of transshipment of their cargoes, such as they now incur, at tidewater. Perhaps that is the main purpose. Whether it is or not, another great purpose of this project is to provide power. Locks will be necessary to get the ships up stream, and as the water is let into and out of these locks it is to be made to run turbines and so to develop vast quantities of electricity. The electricity can then be conveyed near and far to animate factories or transportation lines or lighting systems. It is a grand project. But whether it proves feasible or not, the point at the moment is that it would make use of the water that must flow into and out of those locks. Other great shipways have locks through which water is flowing with great force, day after day, without doing a single stroke of work. The St. Lawrence project shows that somebody has been thinking about this, and lockage water is no longer going to be allowed to pound itself into spray, day in and day out, year after year, without some effort to harness the energy which it so lavishly provides.

The same sort of thinking is to be noted in connection with that German plan, which has lately been occupying space in the American press, for a great canal joining the headwaters of the Rhine and the headwaters of the Danube, and thereby opening a water route from the North Sea, the northerly edge of Europe, straight through to the Black Sea on the southerly edge. It is as a wonderful inland highway for vessels that this project is attracting the most attention. It is that phase of it which appeals to popular imagination. But what might be called the non-popular interest in this project is no doubt concerning itself less with its possibilities as a waterway than with its potentialities as a producer of vast amounts of energy. The Rhine-Danube Canal, when it comes to be built, will require many great locks to enable the vessels navigating it to get over the height of land forming the watershed between the two rivers. The constant operation of these locks, it is expected, will keep water falling almost unceasingly, and as it falls it will keep turbines whirling, like the lockage water of the St. Lawrence project. The electricity so produced is expected to be sufficient in quantity to operate factories, and railways, and lighting systems all over that part of Central Europe.

Falling water should be set to work everywhere. There are plenty of projects, not nearly so big as those of the Rhine-Danube Canal or the St. Lawrence waterway, where enough water is falling to be worth the harnessing. If it is only enough to run one factory, or one machine, or half a dozen lights, why not harness it, nevertheless? If it is set to work, no coal will need to be hauled to provide power for the work that the water can be made to do. That particular bit of coal can go somewhere else, where water cannot be so readily harnessed. Perhaps it can be hauled to that other place for less money, and so with less waste. And that will mean two sets of people benefited: the ones who get rid of using the coal, and the ones who get it to use. Tons of water fall, every year in the United States, in the irrigation of great tracts of farm lands. Sometimes this water is made to do a little work as it falls. That does not impair its usefulness for irrigation purposes. It only counts as double service. But not enough irrigation water is harnessed for power. Too much of it merely goes on its lazy, idle way into the irrigation trenches, just being a benefit, not doing one. But some day, every irrigation farmer who sees water rushing in from the supply trench will be restless until he can put a turbine in its path. Some day we shall begin to hear of turbines and dynamos in connection with the great Egyptian dam at Assouan, instead of merely rice and wheat.

Wherever there is water falling, it should be put to work.

The Entente Cordiale

CURIOUSLY characteristic of the lack of coherence so observable in French foreign policy today is the fact that, at a time when Mr. Briand is urging the consummation of an alliance between Great Britain and France, a movement should be vigorously pressed on both sides of the Strait of Dover for the denunciation of the Entente Cordiale. It is true that, as far as France is concerned, this demand, made in many different forms, for some time past, in the French press, cannot be taken too seriously. For considerably over two years now Great Britain has been viewing, with nothing but good humor, the insults which have been freely vented upon her by a certain class of French journalists. Recently, however, the attacks on Great Britain have become much more definite and have been characterized by much more serious intent. All manner of publicists have been insisting that France should regain her "autonomy in foreign affairs," maintaining that the country is hampered and checked by her understanding with Great Britain, and that her only hope for real development lies in complete independence.

Now there can be no question that Great Britain and France, as far as their foreign policies are concerned, are steadily drifting apart. During recent months, three notable incidents have tended to show how much of a fiction "the cordial understanding" really is. The separate framing, by France, of the Wiesbaden accord, under which France, by contracting out of the Versailles Treaty, benefited herself at the expense of Great Britain and the other allies, was the first of these incidents. Another was the Angora pact, which really amounted to the conclusion of a separate peace with Turkey and constituted a direct challenge to the whole British policy in the Near and Mid East. Then, during the last few days, in the matter of submarines, France has taken up a stand on every point at variance with the policy put forward by Great Britain. It is this policy in regard to the submarines which seems at last to have disposed the British press at any rate to pay attention to the French demand for a denunciation of the entente, and to reciprocate the demand with growing warmth.

What will be the effect upon France of this belated acquiescence remains to be seen. The truth of the matter is, it may be ventured, that France, in her demand for a denunciation of the entente, never expected to be taken at her word. Great Britain had ignored the attacks made upon her for so long that the general assumption appears to have been that she would continue to ignore them. French statesmen, however, are well enough aware that France cannot afford to do without an understanding with Great Britain, and Mr. Briand's insistence, in the course of an interview with the correspondent of a British newspaper, in Paris, the other day, that so far from the entente being denounced, it should be deepened into a formal treaty, is the surest indication of France's real attitude on the matter.

As far as Great Britain is concerned, there can be little doubt that she would be freer in every way without having to carry France along with her. But the British Foreign Office, it may be ventured, is wide awake to the fact that an isolated France seeking "security" in any and every direction, even more earnestly than she is at present, would be a serious menace to the peace of Europe, and would render entirely nugatory any benefit which Great Britain might derive from having a free hand once more.

Popular Organ Recitals

EDWIN H. LEMARE, who, as municipal organist, gives free recitals Sunday afternoons in the City Hall Auditorium of Portland, Maine, is distinguished among musicians for his ability to take compositions written for orchestra, and transfer them to his own instrument. For that reason he is, without doubt, among the best of artists to carry out the purposes of the Music Commission of Portland. Not, probably, that Mr. Lemare counts the converting of orchestral scores into organ pieces as the end of all achievement with him; and not, moreover, that the men of the Music Commission regard the reproduction of the sound of violins, clarinets, and horns in the sound of mechanically blown pipes as the chief object their thoughts are set upon. The organist, for his part, does not pretend that classic overtures and opera excerpts are changed, by his adaptations, into something better than they were to begin with; nor do the members of the commission, for their part, fancy that the orchestral works of Beethoven, Mendelssohn and Tschaikowsky can be transmuted, through a mere process of civic advertising, into nobler metal than the original gold whereof they are made.

What, however, both the performer and the officials employing him can claim to give to the public is a practical musical currency based on a proper standard. They may, in all candor, profess to furnish the Portland people, who are without a symphony orchestra, that which is as closely as possible its equivalent, and which for purposes of education in music and information about music, and even for purposes of pleasure and emotional experience in music, serves for a while very well.

At present there may not be many persons in Portland who look upon the magnificent City Hall organ, built in memory of a former musician of the community, as a makeshift. Fifty years ago there were few persons in Boston who so considered the wonderful organ that occupied the stage of the building known as Music Hall. But sooner or later somebody is likely to speak out in Portland, as in the fullness of time first one person and then another spoke out in Boston. Ultimately the general sentiment is likely to be that an organ, no matter how numerous its stops and how advanced its mechanism, falls short in wealth of sonority and in scope of expression, when compared with an orchestra.

But the Portland municipal organist does more than present orchestral transcriptions to his Sunday listeners. He also includes in his programs works in the strict organ style by writers of all the national schools, especially of the old German and the modern French. If he likes to play an overture of Rossini's or a prelude of Wagner's, he likes, too, to play a fugue of Bach's or a sonata or a so-called organ symphony of Widor's. Here, again, he proves to be one of the best qualified artists for the position he holds, being a master-interpreter and in addition to that a master-composer. As for his playing of a piece in the formal manner, nobody can hear him perform a selection like the Guilmant march on Handel's theme, "Lift Up Your Heads," without being aware of a flawless technique entirely subordinated to feeling.

It is to be hoped that the citizens of Portland will show a more constant affection for their City Hall organ than the citizens of Boston did for their Music Hall instrument; and that instead, some day, of discrediting and discarding it, they will keep on cherishing it, even if, after the manner of the Bostonians, they are led to set up and patronize a symphony orchestra. With an extraordinarily faithful Music Commission directing affairs for them, and with a musician of remarkable versatility taking the place of their first municipal organist, Mr. Macfarlane, and presiding at their Sunday recitals, they ought to make a striking record in American art.

Editorial Notes

ARE the editors of magazines published in the eastern states under the delusion that New York is America? This question is given point by a statement from a New York editor on the literary status of the middle west. There is no doubt that the weekly and monthly literature emanating from the eastern littoral gives a preponderating space to articles that have the eastern states, England, and Europe as a background. Is, then, America too colossal to have a really representative literature published from a center which is at the same time the hub of the country? It would seem that it is. Editors, however, before this have testified to the fact that the middle west ranks low as a literary producer. Writers in the Mississippi Valley are few and far between, and have a tendency to go afield for their subject, sometimes writing of what they do not know. And the remedy? Perhaps it lies with Chicago herself. That city might emphasize less her commercial status and respond to the call. Why not?

ONE more protest has been added to those raised by college presidents in America against the exaggerated conditions prevailing in college athletics. Dr. Richmond, president of Union College, condemns student sports where the teams show so much of professionalism in the handling and securing of star players that their amateur status is a pretense and a deception. Universities, started originally for the spread of learning, now turn from their intellectual interests to provide a Roman holiday for the sport-loving public. Thus athletic victories are won only at enormous costs, not merely in cash but in moral qualities as well, while successful teams are often compelled "grossly to violate the spirit of college sport." Some day the tremendous emphasis placed upon athletic victories may bring about just the conditions which President Richmond desires. Then, perhaps, one may see a college game played, not by individuals who regard themselves as gladiators straining to gain a desperately-won victory, but by those who love sport for sport's sake.

THE two great figures at the opening of the recent session of the British Parliament were undoubtedly the King and Lord Morley. What a contrast they presented; what a unity they showed in the one desire to bring the 700-year-old feud with Ireland to an end. The King, wearing the Imperial Crown, came in the morning to open Parliament, and expressed the hope that Ireland as a free partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations might secure the fulfillment of her national ideals. Possibly his thoughts went back to that scene in 1893 of which he was a spectator, when, as the clock struck midnight, 419 peers filed out of the House of Lords to vote against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. Twenty-eight years fly the clock: the King opens a Parliament to approve the establishment of an Irish Free State, and Lord Morley, with more than forty years of Home Rule advocacy to his credit, comes to bid Godspeed to the new venture in British statesmanship. He is the last of the old guard, and was the first in the House of Lords to give the venture his approval.

WHEN the Harvard Crimson, speaking in defense of athletics, says that the fear that athletics are superseding studies as the "reason d'être" of college is not easily dismissed, it is certainly making a considerable admission. More than that, its own phraseology appears to contribute a considerable "reason" for the fear.